



DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE ON MIDDLE EAST, TRADE, PEACE POLICY

PM132012 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 28 Jul 83 p 25

[Interview with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by Dr 'Umar Khan in Tokyo -- date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: As member of the Arab-Japanese Parliamentary Friendship Association you are known for your understanding of the Arabs and the Middle East problem. The question is what is your government's policy toward this area?

Answer: I visited the Middle East many times several years ago as minister of foreign trade and industry. Like all Japanese, I am a friend of the Arabs and the Islamic world, since Japan has always believed, especially since I became prime minister, that it is necessary to give back all the occupied Arab territories to their real owners, the Arabs. Japan supports the UN resolutions in this regard, particularly with regard to restoring Arab lands. We want lasting peace and therefore prosperity to be achieved. My foreign minister Shintaro Abe will visit Iran 6-9 August and Iraq 9-11 August.

We cooperate with those two states in development, industry, and other fields. Therefore we want peace to be established in the Gulf area. We greatly admire the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's humanitarian and Islamic efforts.

If we look at the Palestinian problem, for example, Japan has allowed the PLO to have an office in Japan. We invited PLO Tokyo Office Director Fathi 'Abd al-Hamid to attend the monthly meeting of Arab diplomats with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials. We have gone far ahead of the Europeans in supporting the Arab cause.

I hope to visit the Middle East and especially the Gulf area at the first available opportunity.

Question: The Western media regard Japan as part of the West, while we Asians look on it as an Asian country and as an example. What is your comment on this?

Answer: Let me tell you that our country is called Japan and it is the farthest state in the Far East, at the end of the Eurasian continent.

We are not and we cannot be a Western state. If you look from London or Paris you will see that Moscow becomes an eastern capital. Because Europe and the Free World are called the West, Japan too is given this name, but from a purely political standpoint. Our country, Japan, is an Asian state, and we are Asians in the full sense of the word.

We all must move toward economic development and progress hand in hand. Japan used to be a developing country, and so we appreciate your development problems. We are helping you and we shall help you to achieve development objectives.

Question: Economic aid and loans represent a great help to the developing countries but, Mr Prime Minister, they are only one of the means. It is equally important that markets should be open to manufactured and semimanufactured goods from the developing countries. Will you please comment on this?

Answer: In 1981 and 1982 world trade unfortunately went through a major recession. We must work to activate world trade to a great extent and to increase demand.

This will lead to increase in demand for the indigenous products and semimanufactured goods from the developing countries on the part of the developed industrial states. As you are aware, as of next December Japan will be reducing customs tariffs on its imports of basic products from Southeast Asian countries and some other Asian countries. Thereby Japan will be committed to helping development through not only aid but also trade.

Question: If we look at geographical security matters, Japan and Pakistan have in common the presence of military and political superpowers nearby. What is Your Excellency's comment on this?

Answer: Japan has not signed a peace treaty with the Soviet Union and will not do so until the Soviets return four northern Japanese islands. We are determined to solve this problem politically and through peaceful negotiations. Such achievements will enable us to cooperate effectively in developing natural resources in Siberia as well as in technological development and trade with the Soviet Union. A peaceful solution to the problem of the northern Japanese islands is my major objective.

I was extremely impressed by President Ziaul Haq's humanitarian treatment of 3 million Afghan refugees and his call for solving the Afghan problem through peaceful negotiations with the Soviet Union. This is a point which we have in common with Pakistan, namely the peaceful solution of political problems through negotiations. I am very pleased to exchange messages with President Ziaul Haq on important issues. Japan's Constitution is based on peace and the prevention of war. Therefore, security for us means that which is based on the security treaty between us and the United States. We believe in the three nonnuclear principles. These are that we do not possess, use, or manufacture nuclear weapons. We have no intention of interfering in other countries' affairs. We will defend our maritime routes within our capabilities and means, because our vital resources pass along them. We believe in peace and participation in prosperity through technology transfer.

NAKASONE RENEWS PLEDGE ON DEFENSE SPENDING LIMIT

OW141117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref. Aug 14 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Sunday renewed his pledge to keep Japan's defense spending within 1 percent of gross national product (GNP).

Nakasone, spending the weekend at this summer resort, told reporters he will keep the limit in fiscal 1984 (beginning April 1 next year) and try to do so thereafter.

The fiscal 1983 defense budget accounted for 0.98 percent of the year's projected GNP. Given continued U.S. pressure for defense buildup efforts, it is widely believed defense spending in fiscal 1984 will top the 1 percent ceiling, set by previous governments in a show of Japan's determination to limit its armed forces to self-defense purposes only in line with the nation's war-renouncing Constitution.

Referring to U.S. President Reagan's scheduled visit to Japan in November, Nakasone said he expects pending bilateral trade and economic issues to be solved before then, adding he would like to have broad-based talks with Reagan.

Nakasone, who has proposed an early meeting between Reagan and Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, stressed the importance of laying the groundwork for such an occasion.

I think President Reagan is looking for a chance (to do so), he said. I suppose the U.S. and Soviet leaders are mutually probing the possibility of their summit meeting.

Turning to domestic issues, Nakasone suggested a ruling on the Lockheed payoff scandal involving former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, scheduled for October 12, could affect political developments in the future.

In an apparent departure from his earlier assertion that it is up to Tanaka himself to decide whether to quit in case of being found guilty, Nakasone said it is important for political leaders to walk along a royal road in a manner persuasive enough for voters.

He did not elaborate, but political analysts viewed the remark as indicating Nakasone now thinks it unavoidable to remain noncommittal to the question of Tanaka's political responsibility in the event he is found guilty of receiving an alleged yen 500 million (dollar 2 million) bribe from Lockheed, a major U.S. aircraft manufacturer.

Handling of a resolution calling for Tanaka's resignation as a Diet member is expected to be one of most controversial issues to be debated at an extraordinary Diet session this fall.

EMPEROR, NAKASONE ADDRESS WAR MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW150547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 15 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito said Monday he mourns from the heart for an estimated 3.1 million war dead and prays for peace.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said he swears to contribute himself to world peace with teachings from World War II in his mind. Both the 82-year-old emperor and the 65-year-old premier spoke to a government-sponsored memorial service for the war dead marking the 38th anniversary of Japan's defeat in World War II.

Lower house Speaker Hajime Fukuda, upper house President Mutsuo Kimura and Chief Justice Jiro Terada were present at the service attended by 7,400 bereaved families, central and provincial government officials and political party representatives. Emperor Hirohito said he is still worried about the war dead and their relatives and that emotions crowd on his mind if he looks back to the past 38 years.

Since the war, Nakasone said, Japan has maintained pacifism as its state policy and has overcome a number of difficulties to build present peace and prosperity. The prime minister said the Japanese are required to establish an everlasting peace, not to repeat the horrors of war.

All those attending the ceremony paid a one-minute silent tribute to the war dead through noon. Representing the bereaved families, Mrs Kazuko Okayasu, 64, said the surviving relatives will keep peace and freedom in Japan to help contribute to world peace. Okayasu's husband, a civilian with the defunct Imperial Navy, died in a bitter battle in the Philippines in September 1944. All the mourners offered floral tributes to the background of the second movement of Beethoven's Symphony No 3.

Nakasone Visits Yasukuni Shrine

OW150555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and 13 other Cabinet ministers visited the Shinto Yasukuni shrine here one after another Monday for praying for the war dead amid protests from pacifist, leftist, religious and other citizens groups and opposition political parties.

The protesters describe the Cabinet ministers' action as a virtually official action and claim that it violates the Constitution proclaiming the separation of politics from religious affairs and guaranteeing the freedom of religion.

Such an action despite the opposition shows a hawkish posture of the Nakasone government, the protesters say.

They also claim that such an action by the ministers will lead to the state protection of the Yasukuni shrine which they say is unconstitutional.

But, a continued campaign has been going on among ruling Liberal-Democratic dietmen and various LDP supporting groups to urge the Cabinet ministers to pray for the war dead at the shrine on the August 15 anniversary day marking the end of the war.

On Monday, 145 LDP members of both houses of the Parliament or their proxies visited the shrine for the prayer.

Ryutaro Nemoto, spokesman for the LDP dietmen's group, told newsmen that they came to the shrine in an official capacity as Diet members. The group is campaigning to make the action an official one, he said.

Premier Nakasone has also said he would reconsider the 1980 government decision that Cabinet ministers refrain from visiting the shrine on the anniversary day apparently because of a suspected violation of the Constitution.

Responding to reporters' questions, Premier Nakasone tersely said with a rigid face he prayed for the war dead as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

But he gave no clear-cut reply to newsmen's question whether he came in his official capacity or as an individual.

Besides Nakasone, the Cabinet ministers praying at the shrine Monday included Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, Home Affairs Minister Sachio Yamamoto, Director General Hyosuke Niwa of the Prime Minister's Office, Transport Minister Takashi Hasegawa, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Under the conflict over the matter, the ministers made praying contribution to the shrine from their pocket money and some of them came to the shrine by privately-owned cars, not by official limousines.

Writing in the shrine's visitors book, some ministers put down their ministerial titles together with their names, but others gave only their names.

Jun Shiozaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, the first Cabinet minister to arrive at the shrine, told newsmen he came as a Japanese. He denied that it was his official visit, saying that he did not write his title in the registry book, made the contribution from his own pocket and his car was a private one.

ACMI NEGOTIATIONS REACH FINAL PHASE IN TOKYO

OW121249 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 12 Aug Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Negotiations on the installation of an ACMI (Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation) system, a pending issue between Japan and the United States, is now in the final phase, a Transport Ministry source disclosed on 11 August. This is the first time the ministry has referred to the prospect for a settlement on the issue as being "close at hand."

Japan and the United States have already reached an agreement on installing ACMI in the airspace northeast of Okinawa (W173, Hotel-Hotel Zone) on condition that the existing four air exercise zones, including the northern training area, be reduced in size.

The same source acknowledges that the remaining negotiations concern problems, including "findings, from control tests, for airliners in the vicinity of the proposed ACMI zone." Based on the outcome of negotiations, the authorities will seek a final agreement at a session of the Civil Aviation Subcommittee of the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee.

Although the ministry still refrains from making an official announcement, under the pretext that "negotiations are still in progress," it is almost certain that the W173 zone has been selected as the ACMI site.

However, no concrete plans have yet been announced over the issue of ensuring safety for airliners.

USSR MAY PERMIT VISITS TO N. TERRITORIES GRAVES

OW140540 Tokyo KYODO in English 0521 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 14 KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials are hoping that a recent change in Soviet policy might lead to the resumption of visits by Japanese people to the disputed northern islands to pay homage to their ancestors at graves.

The officials said that the change was notified to Japan recently that any Japanese would be allowed to visit the northern islands -- Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu off Hokkaido -- if he would go through the same procedure as for a visit to other areas in the Soviet Union.

This means that Japanese wishing to visit their ancestral graves on the four islands have to obtain passports from the Japanese Government and then entry visas from the Soviet Government.

For the Japanese Government, insisting that the four islands are Japanese territory, this procedure is unacceptable.

In view of the fact that the Soviet Union totally refused visits by Japanese to the islands until last year, however, the notification indicates a significant change in Soviet policy which might lead to the resumption of visits in a manner acceptable to the Japanese Government, the officials said.

Japanese subjects wishing to pay visits to their ancestral graves on the Soviet-held islands had been allowed to do so until 1976 only with "travel certificates" issued by the Japanese Government.

Apparently reflecting cooling Japan-Soviet relations, the Soviet Government placed stricter control on the visits.

The Soviet Union later totally prohibited the visits to the islands which it said were designated as "off limits" presumably because of military facilities being built there.

The officials said that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will try to bring up the matter for discussion when he meets with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in New York in September when the two ministers will attend a U.N. General Assembly session.

The matter may be taken up also at a Japan-Soviet trade conference expected to be held this autumn, they added.

ABE, GROMYKO TO HOLD TALKS IN NEW YORK

OW140651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0631 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow Aug 13 KYODO -- Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe of Japan and Andrey Gromyko of the Soviet Union will hold talks when they visit New York this fall to attend the U.N. General Assembly session, it was agreed here Saturday.

The agreement was reached when Abe, making a brief stopover here on his way home from his East European and Middle East tour Saturday night (early Sunday Japan time), was met by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa at the airport.

According to informed sources, Kapitsa also told Abe during the meeting that Gromyko is aware that it is "now his turn to visit Japan" for regular Japan-Soviet foreign ministers consultation.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials accompanying Abe said Kapitsa's remark indicated a turn for the better in the Soviet policy toward Japan.

The Soviet Union insisted in the past that Gromyko's Japan visit would be impossible under the current circumstances, the officials pointed out.

Kapitsa was further quoted as telling Abe that Japan and the Soviet Union should try to expand their bilateral economic relations which would be good for both countries.

According to the sources, Abe said in reply that he felt need of direct dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union, although, he said, the bilateral relations are now in a "severe condition."

He agreed to a view that the bilateral economic relations should be expanded, but Abe pointed out due attention should be given to political differences between the two countries, they said.

Touching on Abe's visit to Hokkaido to inspect the Soviet-held island off the eastern coast scheduled for August 20, Kapitsa expressed the hope that Abe would not make an anti-Soviet remark, they added.

JAPAN TO CONTINUE EFFORT TO END IRAQ-IRAN WAR

OW130025 Tokyo KYODO In English 0005 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Istanbul Aug 12 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday his country will continue making efforts for an early end to the three-year Iran-Iraq war through channels he has built during his recent visit to the two countries.

Abe, who also visited Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, told reporters at a hotel here only Japanese officials can visit the two countries about the same time. "By using these channels I would like to play a certain role for a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict," he said.

Abe was the first foreign minister from a principal Western nation to visit Iran and Iraq since the outbreak of their war. He said he will at the same time urge other Western nations to join in Japanese efforts for terminating the conflict. "Creation of an environment conducive to a peaceful solution is needed and Japan is determined to play a part in this effort," Abe said. Abe said he will continue political dialogue with the leaders of both countries and added he might meet his Iranian and Iraqi counterparts at the United Nations in New York this autumn.

He said he has extended invitations to the two foreign ministers to visit Japan and received positive responses. Abe will leave for Tokyo Saturday morning via Moscow and arrive at the New Tokyo International Airport Sunday morning.

Abe Returns From Tour

OW140622 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 14 OANA-KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe returned home Sunday from his two-week-long East European and Middle East tour.

He had visited Romania, Bulgaria, Iran, Turkey and Iraq since August 2 to hold talks with the leaders of these countries on bilateral and international issues, centering on the Iraq-Iran war.

Abe also met with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikail S. Kapitsa in Moscow, where he made a brief stopover on his way home.

Says Dialogue Channels Open

OW150535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 15 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday said channels of political dialogue to Iran and Iraq were established as a result of his recent visit to those countries. He made the remark when reporting to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on a 13-day trip to Romania, Bulgaria, Iran, Turkey and Iraq.

He later told reporters he had informed Nakasone that Japan will make efforts to create an environment favorable to promote peace between the two warring nations on the basis of the contacts on the political level, but has no intention to play a mediatory role. Nakasone encouraged the foreign minister, but did not elaborate, Abe said.

The foreign minister also told reporters that Japan is ready to cooperate with countries involved in the oil pollution in the Persian Gulf. "Japan has experience and technology to stop the oil slick," he said.

KOREAN DISSIDENTS HOLD PROTEST RALLY IN TOKYO

OW141015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 14 KYODO -- A group of South Korean dissidents living in Japan held a rally here Sunday afternoon, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the groups formation and South Korea's 38th August 15 Liberation Day, when Korea was freed from Japanese colonial rule at the end of World War II.

Representing about 500 Korean participants, Chairman Kim Chae-hwa of Japan headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification addressed the rally.

At the end of the rally, they adopted a declaration of struggle calling for their country's democratization and the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula without the interference of foreign powers.

The Korean Congress is a Japan-based dissident group formed immediately after former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung was abducted from Tokyo in 1973.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. 'POLICY OF STRENGTH'

SK121609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints an article titled "U.S. Imperialists' 'Policy of Strength' Doomed to Failure" in connection with the fact that now the U.S. ruling quarters captained by Reagan are ever more unscrupulously clinging to the "policy of strength."

Noting that the present reactionary ruling circles of the United States bossed by Reagan openly revealed their wild ambition and design to dominate the world by "strength," while clamouring about the so-called "powerful United States" and "leadership of the world by strength," the author of the article says:

The U.S. imperialists' "policy of strength" is most vicious and adventurous in its content. Reagan, an advocate of "strength," subordinates everything to the armaments and arms buildup. Despite the very difficult economic conditions of the United States, the Reagan administration is expanding armaments on an unprecedented scale in the U.S. history.

U.S. military expenses this year are scaled at stupendous figures -- more than 200,000 million dollars. The U.S. imperialists are largely expanding the network of military bases and directing all their efforts to the production of various new-type nuclear warheads and means of their delivery, having worked out a vast "program for the development of nuclear strategic weapons."

The vicious and adventurous nature of the "policy of strength" pursued by the Reagan administration finds more salient expression in its military strategy. The Reagan administration takes it as an important policy of its military strategy to increase the strategic nuclear forces and launch a "limited nuclear war."

The U.S. imperialists have openly betrayed their criminal intention to start a "limited nuclear war," claiming that if they hold supremacy in strategic nuclear weapons, their limited use of nuclear weapons would not expand into a total nuclear war. They are also extensively reinforcing their aggression forces in accordance with the "multi-concurrent retaliation strategy," while scheming to enhance the role of local puppets and stooges so that they may carry out war by proxy. Besides, they have worked out such military operations as "flexible operations" and "airlifting operations" in a desperate effort to perfect strategic preparations to execute the "policy of strength."

But, no matter how hard they may try to realise their wild ambition for world domination by "strength," persistently clinging to the "policy of strength," it can never be realised. The U.S. imperialists' "policy of strength" is an anachronistic one.

No force can vanquish the just struggle of the people against all manner of domination and subjugation and for the sovereignty of the country and the nation.

The U.S. imperialists' "policy of strength" and their military strategy for its execution are bound to miscarry because of their insurmountable contradictions and difficulties. The military strategy of the U.S. imperialists for the execution of the "policy of strength" has a lot of essential weaknesses. The world is so vast and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the revolutionary struggle is taking place in every part of the world. The United States with a population of 200 million or so cannot meet the demand for armed forces needed for war strategy against the whole world.

And the ever growing antagonisms and discord among imperialist powers and the position of the puppets thoroughly isolated within and without show that the U.S. imperialists can hardly pin big hope to their allies and puppets in executing their war strategy.

In an economic point of view, the actual strength of the U.S. imperialists is too limited to carry the "policy of strength" into effect. Under such conditions it is like committing suicide to increase military spendings without limit.

The "policy of strength" pursued by the Reagan administration will only aggravate and increase contradictions and difficulties facing U.S. imperialism and thus accelerate its decline and fall.

VRPR ASSAILS SENNEWALD MESSAGE TO ROK ARMY

SK142243 (Clandestine) voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 CMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] In a so-called message to the South Korean Army on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, Sennewald, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, babbled that South Korea has achieved unprecedented growth and is highly appraised in the international community and spat out bellicose remarks on a full combat posture.

The incumbent boss of the U.S. imperialist occupiers, who deprived our masses of the pleasure of the 15 August liberation, presumptuously sent a message of congratulations. This is the mockery of our masses.

The date 15 August is the historical day of misfortunes on which the United States inflicted the sufferings of division and a new colonial yoke on our South Korean masses. Because of the colonial, fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists who have illegally occupied this land in place of Japan, South Korea has been reduced to a country in which nothing Korean remains in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields and to a barren land in which no human being can live.

This notwithstanding, Sennewald clamored about the achievement of unprecedented growth and about a high appraisal in the international community. This is a foolish maneuver to embellish the colonial, plunderous policy toward South Korea and to hide criminal acts. Sennewald's raving about a full combat posture -- flinging mud at the North -- means the completion of the war of northward invasion. This more clearly shows the aggressive and bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism.

Our masses will certainly accomplish the cause of the reunification of the fatherland by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this land and by achieving self-reliance and independence.

VRPR ANALYZES U.S. STRATEGY TOWARD ASIA

SK130145 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Dialogue: "How Is the U.S. Asian Strategy Pushing Ahead?" from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Announcer Kim] How are you?

[Madam Yun] How are you?

[Kim] Today, like situations in other regions, the situation in Asia is getting more strained with each passing day due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of frantic aggression. Regarding the Asian region as vital to its interests, the United States is resorting to all kinds of maneuvers to place this region under its domination, babbling about the protection of concessions or the guarantee of security. First of all, I want to discuss the policy the United States pursues to dominate Asia -- the policy which is part of its global strategy toward world supremacy.

[Yun] Enhancing its military capabilities is important in the U.S. Asian strategy. I think that obliterating the Asian masses' cause of independence and securing its domination over this region are part of the U.S. strategy toward Asia. Having proclaimed the Asian-Pacific area as its forward region, the United States is putting forth the maintenance of a strong military force in this region as an important policy in its Asian strategy. Following this policy, the United States has long established aggressive military bases in important military, strategic points in Asia and its vicinity and has constantly stationed a huge number of aggressive armed forces there. The United States, of late has further strengthened its armed forces in this region in order to maintain and expand its supremacy over Asia. As a result of this, the Asian Pacific area has been reduced to a huge nuclear armory of the U.S. imperialists and to an ignition point of war. This maneuver of the United States to build up arms is a great threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Asian states and destroys peace and security.

[Kim] Even more important in its Asian strategy is the formation of a military bloc with its allies -- including Japan -- and the puppets, then actively taking advantage of the bloc to execute its policy of aggression. Saying that this is the basic core of the U.S. Asian policy would be no exaggeration.

[Yun] I agree. The United States has adopted the formation of a military bloc in the Asian Pacific, as an important strategic task, placing northeast Asia at the center, to put Asia under its domination and has concentrated its efforts on the implementation of the task. In other words, the United States is maneuvering to fabricate a U.S.-Japanese-South Korea triangular military alliance and, with it as a kernel, to include ANZUS and other Asian countries in this alliance, thereby founding an Asian Pacific collective security system like NATO in Europe. For this reason, the U.S. Asian strategy is focused on the completion of the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

[Kim] You mean that the basis of the U.S. Asian strategy is the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Now, will you talk about how the aggressive triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea has pushed ahead so far and is forging ahead?

[Yun] The United States has resorted to all kinds of tricks to perfect the triangular military alliance system which will link the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in a chain. Security cooperation machines, composed of military bosses, were fabricated and have been operated between the United States and Japan and between the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Fearful of the voices of their people and the world's people, the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan clique cooked up a so-called security cooperation council, not with military men but with lawmakers and have operated it.

It is well known to the world that these security cooperation machines have discussed the question of taking practical measures to complete the triangular military system. With the inauguration of the Reagan regime, the most bellicose of the U.S. regimes, the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan group, a group of pro-U.S. and flunkeyist traitors, in power with the backing of the United States, and the launching of the Nakasone cabinet, the most reactionary of the postwar period, the triangular military alliance has been rapidly pushed ahead and its (?dangerous) nature has been raised as a realistic question. Through Japanese Premier Nakasone's junkets to South Korea and the United States, the triangular military alliance has reached the phase of completion.

[Kim] In other words, Nakasone's junkets to South Korea and the United States were visits for the fabrication of the triangular military alliance. I think that U.S. President Reagan's visit to Asia this November is also a junket for checking the U.S. Asian policy on the spot and for actively pushing ahead with the fabrication of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance which is now accelerating in its final phase.

[Yun] I can say that Reagan's November visit follows the U.S. strategy toward Asia. In other words, a more important aim of his junket is at finally concluding the fabrication of the U.S.-Japanese-South Korea triangular military alliance and at further accelerating preparations for a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula.

[Kim] I think that the United States pays considerable attention not only to the fabrication of the triangular military alliance, but also to the deployment of armed forces so that the alliance may take effect immediately after it is concluded.

[Yun] That is right. A study on an emergency in the Far East to shape the joint operations to be conducted in an emergency on the Korean peninsula and in operational zones and shares have been [word indistinct] between the United States and Japan. In addition, preparations for integrating the joint emergency communications and military command system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea have been completed. The United States is indiscriminately introducing tactical and (?strategic) nuclear weapons into South Korea, Japan, Guam, and other regions, is continuously supplementing and deploying modern military hardware, and is adding newly built nuclear aircraft carriers and warships to the 7th U.S. Fleet in the Pacific. Furthermore, the commander of the 8th Army and commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea are allowed to have the right to [words indistinct] over a large number of aggressive armed forces in the Pacific in case of an emergency. These show well how much importance the United States attaches to the Korean peninsula.

[Kim] The United States is introducing large quantities of weapons, of mass destruction including nuclear weapons, into the Korean peninsula and its vicinity in particular and is frequently waging military exercises [word indistinct] the tripartite military alliance.

[Yun] In 1981, the [word indistinct] -81,' an antisubmarine drill among the U.S. forces, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, and the South Korean Army, was conducted around the Korea Strait and the [word indistinct] joint exercise, a drill for a naval blockade, was staged. In 1982, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the South Korean Navy participated in the "Rimpac-82" exercise waged by the United States.

During the "Team Spirit - 83" joint military exercise last February, high-ranking officials of the Japanese Defense Agency and brass of the joint [word indistinct] council participated in this exercise under the pretext of observers. This was not merely observation, but participation. The "Team Spirit - 83" drill was a joint military exercise among the United States, Japan, South Korea and was a preliminary war in which they reviewed on the spot the operational plan of the study on an emergency on the Korean peninsula.

[Kim] I think that it is the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group that is rolling up its sleeves and running amok to fabricate the triangular military alliance.

[Yun] Clamoring that South Korea is the stronghold for the security of the United States and Japan and that South Korea and Japan are the same territory in terms of security, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has constantly introduced a large number of destructive weapons, including nuclear weapons, into this land and has converted it to a storehouse of U.S. nuclear weapons and into a testing ground for nuclear war. Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for preparing a war of northward invasion, a very dangerous situation in which a nuclear war may break out at any moment prevails in this land. If a nuclear war broke out in this land, it would expand to Asia and the world and mankind would suffer from the holocaust of a horrendous nuclear war. The 3,000-ri land, which would be a theater for nuclear war, would be reduced to ashes and our nation and masses would be victims of nuclear calamities. Our masses should not pardon the new provocation maneuvers of the United States, which is trying to inflict nuclear calamities on our 3,000-ri land and nation in order to realize its aggressive purposes. Our masses should valiantly wage the struggle to oppose the scheme to fabricate the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance, to force U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons to be withdrawn from South Korea, and to sweep away the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

NORTH'S STAND ON RED CROSS TALKS REITERATED

SK150508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 14 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August commentary: "Inconsistent Words and Deeds"]

[Text] On 12 August, the South Korean Red Cross chairman again raised the question of reviving the South-North Red Cross talks. That day, he made platitudes about the suffering of dispersed families and humanitarianism. This was the day after the spokesman of the Central Committee of our country's national Red Cross issued his second statement in connection with the question of mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed families.

We expressed our intention to come to the negotiating table if the South Korean Red Cross' proposal on the question of dispersed families was in the national spirit, and we insisted that the South Korean Red Cross, as a realistic measure for reviving the talks, lodge a demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the stepdown of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The U.S. imperialists divided our nation and separated numerous families and relatives by provoking a war of aggression, and are the ringleaders who are blocking the reunion of dispersed brethren by practicing the two Koreas policy. And the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a traitorous group which sits and blocks the solution to the humanitarian issues and the national question while indulging in the rows of anticommunism confrontation by obediently following the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for permanent division. As long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation policy continues and unless the military terrorist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring comes to an end, the humanitarian issues, also, cannot be solved.

Since the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the current South Korean military fascist elements' antinational act are basically accountable for the great failure to solve the question of mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed brethren, it is crystal clear that the basic obstacles should first be eliminated.

If the South Korean Red Cross is interested in solving the question of the dispersed families, it should first clarify its stand toward our basic proposal. This time too, however, they turned their faces away from our just proposal, only repeating stereotyped empty talk. This attests to the fact that the South Korean Red Cross not only has no interest at all in mitigating the sufferings of the dispersed brethren, but also is pursuing other aims which have nothing to do with the humanitarian issues.

Having conducted the so-called campaign for reunion of the separated families in South Korea for the last month, the South Korean Red Cross is kicking up large-scale anticommunism racket, slandering us. After taking up the matter of reuniting dispersed families within South Korea -- a still unresolved matter 30 years after the implementation of the Korean armistice -- they are suddenly conducting a campaign for the reunion of separated families and using it as bait for anticommunism racket. This is an antinational act in which they abuse the brethren's sufferings for impure political purposes.

We can interpret the South Korean Red Cross' deceptive act in only one way: They are acting out of step with the fundamental spirit and mission of the Red Cross and are being used by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for their maneuvers of national division. It is our consistent stand that we should solve the question of reuniting the dispersed families and relatives and put an end to the sufferings that the brethren are undergoing due to national division.

The Central Committee of our country's national Red Cross has again enunciated that it will gladly sit face-to-face with and negotiate with them at any time if the South Korean Red Cross expresses its demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the stepdown of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Whether we will be able to solve the question of the families and relatives dispersed in the North and South and whether we will be able to revive the South-North Red Cross talks depends entirely on whether or not the South Korean Red Cross will return to its fundamental Red Cross stand, or continue to remain a body for the South Korean puppet clique's political exploitation.

NEW SENIOR MAC GENERAL APPOINTED FOR NORTH

SK121616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- Major General Yi Tae-ho of the Korean People's Army was appointed to succeed Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the side of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission.

SOUTH'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF AMNESTY CRITICIZED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK140353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 13 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 14 August commentary: "The Fascist Dictator's Tactic for Winning Popularity"]

[Text] According to a foreign report, on 11 August, the South Korean military fascist clique announced a special measure including the reduction of prison terms, the reinstatement of civil rights, and release on parole for those who have been imprisoned or punished on charges of having violated fascist evil laws.

In this connection, the puppets are advertising as if they had granted so-called clemency by mobilizing patronized propaganda means. This means that the curtain of another drama for popularity went up. However, an arrow of denunciation is directing at the puppets in the connection with their commotions. This is natural.

Having arrested and imprisoned patriots, democratic personages, and innocent residents who demanded independence, democracy, and reunification and having released only a few, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about so-called leniency. This is nonsense.

In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique did not include patriotic people, youths, and students who should be released from penalties, but included ordinary criminals in the measure. None of the youths, students, and patriots who took the lead in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and have received ruthless punishment and have been jailed -- including the patriotic youths who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan or burned the Stars and Stripes -- have been released. The fascist clique is continuously arresting and imprisoning patriots and democratic personages and building more secret camps in various islands and backwoods. This shows that the fascist clique is invariably adopting as the victims of fascist dictatorship the patriotic youths, students, and people aspiring for the independence and democratization of the South Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland and is trying to strangle them in prison.

The puppets are not completely freeing those who will be released and treated to the reinstatement of civil rights or parole. Those who will be released are said to be recruited by the puppet army or to be deported to distant areas and subjected to a strict surveillance by secret policemen.

In a nutshell, the measure of the South Korean puppet clique is nothing but another ridiculous political farce to embellish and camouflage its maneuvers for suppressing human rights and to hide its nature as a group of truculent cutthroats and fascist tyrants.

It is obvious to everyone why the puppets should play a stereotyped drama for popularity. The measure was announced prior to the IPU conference to be held in Seoul in October and the junket of Reagan, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, to Seoul in November. By creating an impression that the problem of human rights is resolved in South Korea and their security is ensured, the puppets are trying to introduce even more countries into South Korea and to justify their master's junket there.

The measure is the outcome of maneuvers to further intensify treachery. There is no way the Chon Tu-hwan ring can veil its despicable attempt. The puppets are striving to hold the IPU conference in Seoul in defiance of the opposition of people at home and abroad and to show off Reagan, the boss of U.S. imperialism. Under the pretext of preventing so-called chaos at the IPU conference and Reagan's junket as an opportunity, the puppets are rushing to the road of further enhancing the military, fascist rule. Suppressive organs and forces are increasing on a large scale, fascist measures are being taken in succession, and the whole society is enveloped in the atmosphere of horrendous terror. This is aimed at tightly binding the people to the fascist order and at freely exercising tyranny.

Instead of mocking public opinion at home and abroad while raving about a special measure and the like, the Chon Tu-hwan regime should unconditionally cancel illegal penalties inflicted on patriotic people and democratic personages, completely release all in prison, and step down from power without delay.

The South Korean people will not be deceived by the puppets and will more stoutly wage the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

VRPR Comment

SK121054 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of national liberation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has announced that it is granting amnesty, commutation, reinstatement of civil rights, suspension of execution, parole and release from hospital wards to a total of 1,944 persons, including those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, babbling as if it were taking a great magnanimous measure for these people

This is a mockery of the just voice of the popular masses who demand that all the unjustly imprisoned political prisoners be exonerated from charges and be freed. From the start, it was absolutely unjust that the Chon Tu-hwan ring should sentence to prison those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the labor union dispute at Wopung Woolen Textile Co., the National Democratic Front of South Korea incident and the Kim Tae-chung incident and others, lock them up in jails and prisons, and then subject them to all sorts of repressions, including torture.

These are the patriotic workers, youths, students and democratic personages from all walks of life who struggled to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea, calling for imbuing the South Korean society with independence, for democratization of it and for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is nothing but a wicked purpose aimed at covering up its vicious nature as the fascist dictator, at conjuring up a good image in the international community, and at diverting the attention of the popular masses opposing its dictatorial rule that has driven the Chon Tu-hwan ring to babble as if it were granting a great amnesty to these people.

Unless the Chon Tu-hwan ring abolishes evil fascist laws of every description and unconditionally sets free all the political prisoners free of charges, his babbling about amnesty remains a deception and the amnesty is an act of transferring these people from small prisons to bigger ones.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon its act of deceiving public opinion at home and abroad, which is aimed at making the IPU conference in Seoul successful, unconditionally release all the political prisoners free of charges, and should step down from power as demanded unanimously by our popular masses.

MINJU CHOSON CITED ON CHON'S DEFENSE REMARKS

SK140950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0939 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on August 11 called together riffraffs of the so-called "five provincial governments of the north" and shouted at them to be "the main force in destroying" someone and "play the main part in instilling prevail-over-communism spirit" into the younger generation which did not experience the past Korean war. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON August 14 brands his outburst as an anti-communist rigmarole of a lunatic obsessed with desire for northward invasion.

The signed commentary, titled "Confrontation Din of Anti-Communist Maniac" says: The outcry of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is dreaming of "unification by prevailing over communism" for "destruction," "main part" and so on before a group of traitors to the nation, reveals the intrigues of his group to incite the spirit of North-South confrontation among the South Korean people and realise its desire for northward invasion through the anti-communist elements of the "five provincial governments of the North."

The traitor's wild ambition of "unification by prevailing over communism" was dragged into the light of day when he croaked that "allout efforts" should be bent for "securing superiority in strength," alleging that the "North" is scheming to "harass the rear" and "commit an armed provocation" with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference.

That day traitor Chon Tu-hwan feigned concern for "humanitarianism" with a string of rubbish about the "movement for finding out separated families" and the like. But it was no more than a camouflage for concealing his splittist color. Still more ridiculous was his noisy talk, that day about "vigorous advance" for the fulfillment of the task for unification."

The hypocritical drivel of traitor Chon Tu-hwan about "reunion of separated families" and "unification" which he let out while hurling malicious slanders at us was a third-rate claptrap tactic for refurbishing his image and a trick for misleading public opinion at home and abroad before the inter-parliamentary conference.

NORTH KOREAN SPY RINGS CALLED FABRICATIONS

SK140822 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] According to a source close to Chongwadae, following its fabrication of a so-called armed agent infiltration incident on the East Sea coast near Wolsong County on 5 August, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has perpetrated all possible maneuvers to successfully hold the IPU general conference in Seoul, has again concocted a plot to fabricate a resident spy ring incident.

According to this source, Chon Tu-hwan personally called the chieftain of the National Security Planning Agency [NSP] to Chongwadae to discuss the plot and assigned him the task of carrying out the plot.

The contents of the plot are as follows: A spy ring composed of 5 to 10 people who live in big cities, such as Seoul and Pusan, will be fabricated, pretending that they committed spy activities and linking them with Chongnyon organizations in Japan. If the situation permits, spy rings composed of the families and relatives in South Korea of those progressive and conscientious Korean residents in the United States and Canada who have been to the North and the construction workers who have been to the Middle East or other foreign countries will be fabricated. The announcement of the so-called arrests of these faked spy rings will be decided on in accordance with the situation, but the first announcement will be made in July and the second announcement will be made at the end of August or in September.

In accordance with the aforementioned plot, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced the arrests of three spy rings in July.

It has been reported that the NSP has already completed the fabrication of three faked spy rings, namely, a spy ring linked with Chongnyon, a spy ring linked with the Korean residents in the United States and Canada, and a spy ring composed of workers of a construction company in South Korea who have been to the Middle East or other foreign countries. It has been reported that the NSP is ready to announce these fabricated spy rings at any time if Chon Tu-hwan instructs it to do so.

The aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is fabricating these new spy rings is to divert the attention of the people who oppose holding of the 70th IPU general conference in Seoul, to block their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, to sway public opinion against the North and against communism, and to get more supporters and sympathizers.

No matter what shocking incidents it may fabricate, however -- like the already fabricated and announced spy ring incidents and armed agent infiltration incident -- the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot cheat our people of public opinion.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK150059 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 14 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August editorial: "Let Us Smash the U.S. Imperialists' Maneuvers for Aggression and Achieve the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Thirty-eight years have elapsed since our people smashed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation. Today, we greet the significant day of national liberation amid circumstances in which constant upsurges are being effected under the banner of the three revolutions, and the struggle for national reunification is being powerfully waged.

The victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the liberation of our fatherland from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism were historic events of epochal significance in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, the Korean communists restored national sovereignty which the Japanese imperialists had deprived us of, achieved national independence, and opened a broad road to the construction of a new society.

The 15 August liberation was a great national festival which brought about a basic turn in pioneering our people's destinies. As a result of national liberation, a new, independent Korea emerged in the colonial Orient and our people became a powerful, dignified, and independent people brilliantly pioneering their destinies. Through national liberation, a broad road on which our revolution could advance toward a new, high stage opened.

The realization of the cause of national liberation was a precious outcome brought about as a result of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's victorious organizing of and leading of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the banner of the chuche idea.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the first national liberation war against colonialism relying on the independent strength of the nation and was an unprecedentedly protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle. This struggle could win a brilliant victory only by the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upholding the chuche banner, put forward correct lines, strategy, tactics, and fighting policy and methods at every stage of the development of the revolution and vigorously organized and led the anti-Japanese armed ranks and the nation in the sacred national liberation war. Always leading the ranks, he dealt constant blows to the enemy while twisting hundreds of thousands of large troops of Japanese imperialism around his finger with original military strategy, guerrilla tactics, and matchlessly outstanding tactics and commanding skill.

The Korean communists and people have fought unyieldingly, united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding him as the sun of the nation and as the savior of liberation.

The victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle confirmed that only when they unanimously turn out to struggle, upholding the great leader, can the people defeat any imperialist aggressor and achieve the country's independence. Our party's glorious

revolutionary tradition was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This revolutionary tradition is an everlasting foundation which makes it possible to consummate the chuche cause and it is also a precious revolutionary asset. The anti-Japanese armed struggle greatly contributed to the anti-imperialist cause of independence by defeating Japanese imperialism, the Asian shock brigade of international fascism. During the days of this struggle, an invaluable experience in strengthening solidarity with the people of a neighboring country was achieved.

Together with Soviet troops, our people annihilated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished national liberation. We will always remember the exploits which Soviet troops attained by fighting to crush Japanese imperialism and to liberate Korea and we appreciate the Soviet people's internationalist support.

The 38 years from liberation to today have been a proud age in which the era of great national flourish and prosperity unfolded in the fatherland. Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people have erected a prospering and flourishing socialist fatherland by successfully performing two-stage social revolution and socialist construction. In this course, our people defeated the U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed invasion and defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the peace and security of the world.

Our once obscure country has been converted into a self-reliant, independent, and self-defending socialist power and our people, who were the most miserable sufferers in modern history, have become a dignified and proud people of an independent state which no one can freely irritate. This is an epochal change in the prestige of our fatherland and nation.

Under the party's leadership, our people are now powerfully accelerating the historic march of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, holding fast to the line of the three revolutions. As a result, an endlessly promising future is ahead for our fatherland and revolution. The glorious modern history of our nation is, indeed, embroidered with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities for national liberation and prosperity, and his achievements. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's achievements of rescuing the destiny of the nation from life-or-death crises and unfolding the era of great prosperity in this land will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

Contrary to the northern half of the republic which has advanced along the road of independence and prosperity since the liberation, South Korea has traversed the road of subjugation and decline. Because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and subordination for nearly 40 years, South Korea has been reduced to a complete colonial, military base and the South Korean people are forcibly subjected to all kinds of disaster and misfortune. This tragic situation should last no longer. We should put an end to the pain fellow countrymen are suffering and open the bright road of the nation by eradicating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule at an early date and by achieving national reunification.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Today, we are assigned to the important tasks of accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the republic, reunifying the divided fatherland, and establishing nationwide national sovereignty.

Putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and reunifying the fatherland are the ardent desire of the whole nation and the supreme revolutionary duty. Since the days right after liberation when the country was first divided, our party and the government of the republic have worked for the reunification of the fatherland.

All the overtures for reunification our party and the government of the republic have set forth on about 200 occasions -- our sincere efforts have been the firm expression of our peace-loving and patriotic stand. Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, the tragedy of division continues and not peace but the dark cloud of war hangs heavily over our country.

Following their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating maneuvers to fabricate a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. This is an extremely dangerous maneuver designed to ignite a war in Asia. The U.S. imperialists are introducing large quantities of nuclear weapons and various types of modern war means and successively waging war drills against the northern half of the republic. Today, South Korea has been reduced to the most dangerous powerkeg of war and to a nuclear war base for the U.S. imperialists. A grave situation in which war may break out at any moment prevails in our country. There is no way the U.S. imperialists can hide their aggressive nature even though they are describing their aggressive acts as being for security on the Korean peninsula, babbling about the threat of southward invasion and the military buildup of the North.

Adopting the fabrication of two Koreas as the basis of their policy toward Korea, the U.S. imperialists are actively egging the South Korean puppets on to permanent division.

Since the liberation, there has always existed one legitimate state in Korea. The South Korean puppet regime, which the U.S. imperialists cooked up, is an out-and-out subordinate and treacherous marionette without any rights or independent. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is demonstrating its notorious name as a group of more vicious, truculent, and outrageous puppets than the preceding puppets. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to all kinds of maneuvers to improve the prestige of the puppet clique and to drive the puppets to the provocation of a war of aggression.

The wretches are striving to hold the 70th IPU conference in Seoul in October in defiance of opposition from countless countries. This is an outcome of political intrigues to camouflage South Korea as an independent state and to accelerate the fabrication of two Koreas. In spite of their maneuvers, the wretches cannot accomplish their impure political purpose.

The development of the situation clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the very rignleaders who are increasing the danger of war in Korea and blocking reunification. With the U.S. imperialists left intact in South Korea, the danger of war in Korea cannot be removed and the reunification of the fatherland cannot be achieved. If the U.S. imperialists withdrew from South Korea and did not interfere with our country's domestic affairs, the people in the North and the South would peacefully reunify the fatherland with their own strength.

The question of the reunification of the fatherland is an internal issue of the Korean nation. There is neither reason nor pretext for the U.S. imperialists to continue to stay in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are trying to threaten and blackmail someone with strength, brandishing nuclear weapons. This is a foolish attempt.

Today, the fighting spirit against the United States and for independence is growing daily in South Korea. Our masses' will to smash the U.S. war maneuvers and the scheme for cooking up the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance and to achieve peaceful reunification is firm and unshakable. The U.S. imperialists must look straight at reality, renounce maneuvers for aggression and war against our country, and pull their troops out of South Korea without delay. And they must respond to our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Japanese militarists, backed by the U.S. imperialists, are again spreading the tentacles of reinvasion deep into South Korea, dreaming for the old status as ruler of the colony. Our nation has not forgotten the history of crimes which the Japanese imperialists committed during the past 36 years and will not pardon their sinister plot for reinvasion. The Japanese militarists must bear history's lesson in mind and act with discretion.

To realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the South Korean military, fascist clique's nation-selling and treacherous policy of depending upon foreign forces should be resolutely checked and frustrated. Today, the South Korean military, fascist elements are hell bent on war maneuvers as war servants of imperialism, groveling before outside forces, and are bestially suppressing the people's struggle for the democratization of society and the reunification of the fatherland. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of truculent, flunkeyist traitors and fascist warmaniacs, must give up its foolish delusion for finding a way to survival on fascism, treachery, war, and division and step down from power without delay in accordance with the demands of the people.

The people of all walks of life in South Korea should unanimously turn out to the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and to democratize South Korean society. The most realistic and reasonable way to independently realize our country's reunification lies in the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. Those who value the fatherland and the nation should valiantly wage the sacred struggle to found the DCRK by unanimously uniting under the banner of national reunification.

Our people's struggle for the country's reunification is an important struggle to remove the source of war in Korea and the Far East and to defend the peace of the world. International support for and solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification are strengthening with each passing day. This is clearly proven by the fact that numerous countries have recently expressed their firm resolve the intention not to attend the 70th IPU conference to be held in South Korea. With powerful support and encouragement from the world's revolutionary people, our people will smash the U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' maneuvers to provoke a new war and to fabricate two Koreas and will certainly reunify the fatherland.

To expedite the reunification of the fatherland, socialist construction should be more powerfully accelerated under the party's leadership. Today, our party is victoriously leading the struggle to realize the policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Under the party's great leadership, our people firmly believe that they will certainly realize the reunification of the country however great the difficulties and obstacles may be and that they will build a people's paradise in the 3,000-ri fatherland.

By uniting around the party and the leader, the functionaries and workers should uphold the banner of the three revolutions, vigorously accelerate the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea, and firmly consolidate our revolutionary bases politically, economically, and militarily.

The sectors of the people's economy should powerfully stage the struggle to significantly greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic by fanning the flames of the movement to create the "speed of the eighties" in order to effect constant upsurges in socialist economic construction.

We should maintain a high revolutionary alertness and get ready for full posture to smash the enemy's new war provocation maneuvers. Our people's cause for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw and reunifying the fatherland is just. No force can block the cause of national reunification of our people who are advancing under the leadership of the great party and leader.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PRC PILOT DECISION

SK130133 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 13 Aug 83

["Announcement by spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued on 12 August in Seoul -- recorded]

[Text] In connection with the request of the pilot of the Communist Chinese MIG-21 for political asylum, the government has decided to respect the will of the pilot in accordance with humanitarianism and international practice. As soon as the pilot arrived in the ROK, he requested political asylum in the Republic of China. As a result of the investigation by the relevant authorities, this has been confirmed to be his free will. Based on this, the government will take the necessary legal procedures. As for the aircraft, it will be handled in accordance with international practice.

MIG To Be Retained

SK130241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will allow Sun Tianqin, a defecting Chinese pilot now in South Korea, to go to Taiwan but will retain the MIG-21 jet he flew here in the absence of a formal Chinese demand for its return, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

"The pilot requested asylum in Taiwan upon his arrival in South Korea (on Sunday). We have decided to respect his free will from a humanitarian standpoint and in accordance with international practices," spokesman Chong Ki-ok said.

Chong said the MIG-21 jet that Sun flew here will be disposed of "in accordance with international practices," which analysts said meant South Korea will retain the aircraft.

South Korea had earlier made it known that it would be willing to negotiate directly with China for the return of the aircraft should Beijing formally demand such negotiations. Although Beijing has not made any such moves, officials said the offer still stands.

The spokesman said he did not know when the 46-year-old pilot will leave for Taiwan, and said the government will take "legal steps" before transferring him to Taiwan. The government will book the Chinese pilot for a pro forma investigation on charges of intruding into South Korean air space and release him on a suspended indictment, sources said.

NAVY SINKS NORTH'S SPY SHIP OFF ULNUNG ISLAND

SK130724 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Navy sank a North Korean armed spy ship after an exchange of fire Saturday in the waters off Ulnung Island, 250 km northeast of Pohang, the counter-espionage headquarters announced.

The Navy recovered the bodies of three North Koreans who attempted to infiltrate by sea, the announcement said.

It was the second time for a North Korean spy vessel to be sunk attempting to infiltrate the South in eight days. South Korean military and police coast guard forces sank a North Korean spy ship on Aug. 5 in waters off Wolsong where a nuclear power plant is in operation.

According to the announcement, a South Korean Navy patrol ship spotted an unidentified ship which disguised itself as a Japanese fishing boat at around 0100 GMT Saturday and demanded the ship stop.

The disguised ship, however, attempted to escape and fired at the Navy ship. At 0240 a helicopter, launched from the patrol ship, sank the spy boat sailing under the Japanese name "Asahi-Maru."

South Korean soldiers recovered 62 items from the sunken vessel. The items include three machine guns, personal notebooks containing pictures of North Korean leader Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, a propeller, two lifejackets, and two pairs of diving suits.

The 60-ton steel boat was equipped with four propellers and could sail at the maximum speed of 40 knots with a cruising range of 1,000 miles (1,609 km).

The ship had sophisticated navigating equipment and various weapons including Japanese-made radar, an 82-mm recoilless gun, and three AK rifles, the headquarters said. The ship can carry up to 24 persons and is 28 meters long, five meters wide and 1.5 meters high.

South Korean soldiers suffered no casualties during the operation, the announcement said.

CHON VISITS MILITARY UNITS, EXHORTS TROOPS

SK150332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan visited army and naval troops in the western coastal and inland areas, and the police headquarters at Kyonggi Province Sunday to inspect their vigilance against possible armed provocations from North Korea.

During his first stopover at a naval unit on the western coast, Chon said: "The Navy's increased combat strength achieved through intensive training resulted in the recent sinking of an armed North Korean spy vessel in the East Sea."

"We are living at a crucial point of time when we must keep our right to exist from the constant hostilities of North Korea," Chon said. He emphasized: "We should make every preparation not to see another internecine war on our fatherland."

He called on the troops to respond effectively to any small skirmish because it could escalate into an all-out war with the possible use of highly-sophisticated weapons.

Chon stressed: "The armed forces should tighten their vigilance on holidays so our resting days will never become our vulnerability to the communists," Chon said, reminding the forces that the Korean war (1950-53) erupted on a Sunday.

Following his trip to the naval unit, Chon visited the police headquarters of Kyonggi Province where he instructed ranking police officers to make good use of the province's private-level security organizations, as well as maintain close cooperation between police and residents to improve the security posture of the province. There are many vulnerable spots, including curved coast lines, he said.

At the Maritime Police Corps of the province, Chon urged senior officials to build up a "perfect bulwark of guard" on the sea in close cooperation with the Navy. Equipment on patrol boats should be improved, he added.

Chon went to an Army unit on the western frontlines and was briefed on the current condition of the corps.

"All the troops should deter any infiltration attempts of the communists to be possibly made in order to disturb various international events scheduled for Seoul, including the general meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) in October," he emphasized.

During the day's final trip to another Army unit on the central frontlines, the chief executive reiterated his call for the "full preparedness" of the troops in any emergency. He praised their high morale and combat capabilities.

After a seven-hour inspection trip, Chon returned to his official residence Chongwadae late in the afternoon.

CHON CALLS ON NORTH KOREA TO SHOW 'SINCERITY'

SK150416 Seoul YONHAP in English 0404 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Chonan, Korea, Aug. 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday urged anew North Korea show sincerity and a conscience in listening to the painful outcries for the reunion of those divided families in South and North Korea.

"There is no excuse to delay longer or avoid a solution to the problems of families divided in the South and the North," the president said. "Any further delay on this issue can only be considered a crime against humanity."

Chon made his comments in an address commemorating the 38th anniversary of the country's Liberation Day. He was attending the ground-breaking ceremony of the Independence Hall, in Mokchon, Chonan County, 80 km south of Seoul.

After a yearlong fund-raising campaign throughout the country, ground was broken Monday for the Independence Hall to be located at the foot of Mt. Hoksong in Chonan. The hall will display relics, historic records and all other materials both public and private showing the nation's history.

The construction of the Independence Hall will be completed by Aug. 15, 1986.

"It is my strong belief that national reconciliation will be truly attained and we will be able to advance the day of our second liberation when South-North contacts and dialogue are opened and free travel guaranteed throughout our land regardless of differences in ideology, ideals and institutions between us and the North," Chon added.

"As we all know, those families divided in the South and the North outnumber those displaced within the South. It is a lamentable reality that those whose loved ones were left behind in the North are completely blocked from even knowing if they are alive or dead to say nothing of expecting to meet them.

"The grief and pain of the divided families is shared by all of us and it is the responsibility of us all to alleviate that suffering," Chon said.

Turning to the significance of the Independence Hall, Chon stressed: "This hall will be the very training ground for the national spirit, symbolic of the nation's eternal prosperity achieved through the evolution of the strong determination to forge independence into the prime propellant behind the build-up of national capabilities.

"With this historic groundbreaking today representing a springboard of national potential, we should all strive to attain a firm historic view of the nation and national harmony and exert greater efforts to expand national strength and bring about the new liberation of national unification," Chon pointed out.

"Even though there are no signs of immediate unification at present, because of the persistent ambition of the North Korean communists to achieve unification through communization and other defiant plots, we are apparently entering an era for eliminating division which will put an end to separation and conflict," he stressed.

EX-STUDENT ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL DEMONSTRATION

SK130129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 83 p 8

[Text] Taejon (YONHAP) -- Taejon police yesterday arrested a former Chungnam National University student on charges of illegal assembly and demonstration.

Kim Song-sik, 21, was charged with preparing 200 seditious leaflets in a church and then attempting to scatter them on the night of March 20.

Kim was a sophomore majoring in history at the time, police said.

Kim was later expelled, they added.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST LIBYA

BK130800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Statement by PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman dated 13 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to Western news sources, the Reagan administration has recently decided to put the Sixth Fleet, stationed in the Mediterranean, on full alert and has sent several warships, including the carrier Eisenhower, to violate Libya's territorial waters in order to directly threaten the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. This is another display of imperialist ambition [mahichchhitta] of the United States in northern Africa. In the framework of its adventurist policy, the Reagan administration has conducted provocations against Libya, an independent and sovereign state, and has done away with security and peace in Africa and the world as well.

The PRK energetically condemns the insane and belligerent acts of the U.S. imperialists and their allies and demands that they put an immediate end to these activities. The United States must respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Libya and other peace-loving independent countries in the region.

The people and Government of the PRK express militant solidarity with and vigorous support for the Libyan people and government and other Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism, and for independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

We firmly believe that under the leadership of their government headed by Col al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan people will successfully defend their legitimate cause and foil all dark maneuvers of aggression and interference conducted by the imperialists and their lackeys.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 13 August 1983

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON INDIA'S NATIONAL DAY

BK121212 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Aug (SPK) -- President Heng Samrin has warmly greeted the Indian people in connection with India's national day.

In a message to President Giani Zail Singh, the Kampuchean leader said: I firmly believe that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Government of the Republic of India, the close traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will strengthen with every passing day in service of the common interests and well-being of our peoples and the defence of peace in Asia and the world."

Writing to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Premier Chan Si said: "The significant role of India in the Non-aligned Movement and the vigorous support which India has extended to the just cause of the Kampuchean people and which is a major contribution to genuine peace and lasting stability in Southeast Asia and the world over, have greatly enhanced the prestige of the Republic of India in the international arena."

Foreign Minister Hun Sen, in a message to his Indian counterpart, Narasimha Rao, highly praised India for its policy of peace and non-alignment which, he said, is of "great significance to the safeguard of peace and stability in Asia and the world."

OPENING OF FIFTH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK150805 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0519 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Aug (SPK) -- This morning, the fifth biannual session of the PRK National Assembly began its work with a loaded program.

In his opening speech, Chairman Chea Sim said that the Assembly will hear reports of the Council of State, different commissions, National Assembly members on their activities since the last session, and the Council of Ministers on the implementation of economic and cultural plans during the first 6 months of the year, on the budget, and the tasks which have been achieved to carry out well the implementation of the 1983 state plan.

Diplomatic activities of the PRK will be the object of another report, of which the stress will be on the result of the summit meeting of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane at the beginning of this year, the chairman of the National Assembly added.

He also said that the assembly also will have to ratify outline of the principles on the settlement of border problems between the PRK and the SRV, to fix the date of the day of people's hatred against the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, and to adopt a declaration supporting the appeal of the Conference for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War held in Prague, and the proposals formulated in the joint statement of the summit conference of member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty held on 28 June 1983 in Moscow.

Chairman Chea Sim stressed: The assembly is holding its session right at the moment when the entire population are deploying their efforts in emulation for a better implementation of the 1983 plan, for the maintenance of political security and social order, and other activities in honor of the fifth anniversary of the 7 January historic date at which our people dismantled the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime and built the PRK.

The chairman went on: In circumstances in which our country has to overcome many legacies left by the Pol Pot genocidal regime and the colonialist regimes, we also have to face perfidious maneuvers and various sabotage activities of traitors to the nation Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Sihanouk -- unconditional lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with other international reactionary forces.

The successes in the political, military, economic, diplomatic, cultural, etc... fields achieved by our people at the price of a valiant struggle and enormous efforts under the clear-sighted leadership of our party over the past 4 years are considerable. Our country is being resurrected.

Faced with the dark maneuvers of our enemies, the economic difficulties of our country, and the living conditions of our people, the burden of the state and of our people is proving even heavier. However, we have a just revolutionary political line, favorable conditions concerning labor and natural resources, and the direct assistance in every field of the Vietnamese party, government, army, and people.

We have the militant solidarity with the Lao people, important material and moral assistance of the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and other international organizations. We are determined to follow the revolutionary political line of the party and state, to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and genuine proletarian internationalism, to unite in body and spirit to serve the nation and the people, and to constantly raise our revolutionary virtues.

Furthermore, we are determined to raise our vigilance in order to thwart all enemies' perfidious maneuvers in all their forms. No obstacle can oppose the advance of our revolution, Chairman Chea Sim stressed.

This morning, the National Assembly members listened to the report of the Council of State presented by Chan Veng, general secretary of the Council of State; and the report of the National Assembly by Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the Assembly.

On the presidium of the session were, among others, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the party's Central Organization Commission; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council.

Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea also attended the opening of the session.

VODK COMMENTARY ON SOVIET BASES IN VIETNAM

BK141025 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Why Do the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Admit That the Soviet Union Has Set Up Military Bases at Cam Ranh and Danang?"]

[Text] In an interview granted last week to the Malaysian news agency, Nguyen Co Thach shamefully admitted that Vietnam has allowed the Soviet Union to use the Cam Ranh and Danang bases. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has set up military bases in Vietnam, particularly at Cam Ranh and Danang. The peoples and countries in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region know about this and have become the victims of the Soviet-Vietnamese threats due to the presence of the Soviet bases at Cam Ranh and Danang. Observers and strategists throughout the world have noticed that the Soviet Union has strengthened and expanded the military bases at Cam Ranh and Danang into its largest military bases in the Asian-Pacific region. They have seen dozens of Soviet warships and many submarines, including nuclear submarines, stationed permanently at the Cam Ranh and Danang bases.

Vietnamese refugees -- either ordinary civilians or former military officials and public figures -- have often exposed and condemned the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's criminal acts in selling Vietnam's national independence and territory to the Soviet Union's cat's paw in the Asian-Pacific region. Everyone knows that immediately after the war in Vietnam ended, the Soviet Union entered Vietnam both militarily and economically. Tens of thousands of Soviet advisers have controlled Vietnam's party and government from the top to the provincial levels.

The Soviet Union has controlled the Vietnamese Army from the top to the regimental levels. The Soviet Union has turned the Cam Ranh and Danang bases into both the naval and air bases as well as the most modern air intelligence station. According to their military treaty signed on 3 November 1978, Vietnam has allowed the Soviet Union to fully and officially use the Cam Ranh and Danang bases. In exchange for this, Vietnam has received military and economic aid and support from the Soviet Union for its war of aggression, expansion, annexation, and race extermination against Kampuchea.

With Vietnam serving as its bases and cat's paw, the Soviet Union has been able to push its bridgehead 4,000 or 5,000 km down south from its military base in Vladivostok. The Soviet Union has increased both its naval fleet and aircraft for conducting spying activities and posing threats to the territorial waters in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly to the region's security.

During the past several years, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors denied there were Soviet military bases in Vietnam. Why do they admit it now? First, the Vietnamese aggressors could no longer conceal it because the Soviet Union has taken control of various important places in Vietnam. The Soviet Union has controlled Vietnam militarily, politically, and economically. Vietnam has completely become a Soviet satellite.

Second, Vietnam wants to use the Soviet military bases and backing as a threat to others since it is in a very difficult situation in all fields due to the more vigorous attacks and serious defeats inflicted on it by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and to international pressure for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. In so doing, Vietnam wants to warn others that it is not alone. It has the full backing of the Soviet Union. This is in an attempt to intimidate and make others accept its aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

However, Nguyen Co Thach's open admission that the Soviet Union has set up military bases in Vietnam has made the whole world, particularly the countries in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region, see more clearly the danger of the Soviet-Vietnamese strategies of aggression and expansion in the region. Thus, all of them will certainly increase the defense of their respective countries as well as consolidate their cooperation and unity in order to check this danger. In particular, they have become more aware of the need to pressure Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and to increase their support for the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK, which are struggling against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors right on the battlefield. This is because the Kampuchean factor relates to the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies in this region.

If Vietnam could annex Kampuchea, there would be a grave danger to all of Southeast Asia. However, if the peace- and justice-loving forces throughout the world could pressure Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, there would be long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

VODK REPORTS PENN NOUTH-LI XIANNIAN MEETING

BK130946 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] On the evening of 10 August, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, held talks with and hosted a banquet in honor of visiting Samdech, Penn Nouth, and his wife.

During the talks, Li Xiannian highly appreciated the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors. He said Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressive troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to choose their own way so Kampuchea can become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country. President Li Xiannian affirmed that China is not opposed to a political settlement of the Kampuchean question. However, if Vietnam does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, any negotiation to settle the Kampuchean question politically will be useless.

On that question, Samdech Penn Nouth expressed utmost indignation toward the Vietnamese aggressors. He showed firm confidence in the struggle of the Kampuchean patriots and said: The Kampuchean people will certainly be victorious in the end.

VODK CONDEMNS CHEMICAL ATTACK IN RATANAKIRI

BK140923 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Aug 83

["Condemnation" by Voice of Democratic Kampuchea -- date not given]

[Text] At the end of July in Ratanakiri Province, the Vietnamese aggressors sprayed toxic chemicals along Route 19 in the areas between (Phum Kong) and Bung Lung. Thirty inhabitants who moved through these areas were killed by the toxic chemicals, while many others were either seriously or slightly incapacitated.

Despite the fact that the United Nations and the world community have opposed and strongly demanded that the Vietnamese aggressors stop using chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese aggressors still obstinately continue to use toxic chemicals to kill the Kampuchean people in a planned, systematic, cruel and barbarous manner. They have used toxic chemical weapons in various ways, spraying them from aircraft over villages, farmland, roads and all kinds of water sources, including water jars in our people's houses.

Our people are enraged at the Vietnamese aggressors who have massacred our innocent people with all kinds of weapons, particularly toxic chemicals.

With great indignation at the genocidal crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors, our radio Voice of Democratic Kampuchea joins in mourning with the families, relatives and friends of all the Kampuchean victims in Ratanakiri Province.

In the name of the families, relatives and friends of these victims and in the name of all the Kampuchean people, our radio issues a vehement condemnation before world public opinion of this extremely barbarous and cowardly crime committed by the Vietnamese aggressors. We call on world public opinion and all the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, particularly the United Nations, to strongly condemn the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' crimes of genocide and race extermination committed in Kampuchea.

We also call on them to take all effective measures to oppose and promptly check the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists and their Soviet bosses from using toxic chemicals to massacre the Kampuchean people and exterminate the Kampuchean race in such a cruel and barbarous manner again. The most effective measure is for the whole world to jointly pressure the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors to withdraw all of their aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UNGA resolutions and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without any outside interference.

VODK DEMANDS SRV IMPLEMENTATION OF UN RESOLUTIONS

BK120723 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Only When Vietnam Implements the UN General Assembly Resolutions and Withdraws All Its Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea Can the Kampuchean Problem Be Justly and Correctly Resolved, and Peace and Security in the Region Be Ensured"]

[Text] In its successive sessions, the UN General Assembly has adopted resolutions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference. Following the Vietnamese withdrawal, the Kampuchean people would have free elections under UN supervision.

These resolutions have been supported by an increasing majority of UN member countries. In 1979, there were 91 countries; in 1980, 97; in 1981, 100; and in 1982, 150. The fact that an increasing majority of countries in the world community support these resolutions clearly shows that they are the only just framework for resolving the Kampuchean problem and that they reflect the world community's firm stand against using brute force to commit aggression and occupation through armed forces by one country against another sovereign country. Peace- and justice-loving countries in Southeast Asia and throughout the world have repeatedly raised their voices in demanding the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly's four sessions.

As for the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, who are victims of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's act of brutal and barbarous aggression, we also support these just resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Once the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy withdraws all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea, every problem will automatically be resolved. We will not ask for compensation, bear any grudge, or seek any revenge whatsoever. We want only to live peacefully in accordance with five principles, coexist peacefully, and have friendly and equal relations with every country in the world, near or far, including Vietnam. This is our principled stand in the past, present, and future. However, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ignored the world community's cries, refused to implement the UN General Assembly's resolutions, and refused to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They are obsessed with their ambitions to swallow the Kampuchean territory, exterminate the Kampuchean race, and rule over Indochina and Southeast Asia. They have persisted in continuing their war of aggression in Kampuchea, continued to trample on Kampuchea's territorial integrity and sovereignty, most insolently and arrogantly trampled principles of international relations and the UN Charter, and threatened the security of neighboring countries and, more serious, peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

To the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have sent reinforcements and weapons to escalate their war, intensified their repression and extermination of the Kampuchean people, sent millions of Vietnamese nationals to plunder Kampuchean territory, and intensified the implementation of the Vietnamization program in Kampuchea. In the international arena, as the 38th session of the UN General Assembly approaches, the Le Duan Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have feverishly carried out diplomatic maneuvers, which are more and more deceitful and tricky, in an attempt to break the international front that supports the Kampuchean people's struggle, and split the CGDK, which is fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, in order to steal the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations and thus legitimize their act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

However, everyone knows that the Kampuchean problem arises from the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to commit aggression and occupy Kampuchean territory. Therefore, this problem can only be resolved when the Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This is a question of principle which cannot be negotiated or traded. As long as the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors refuse to change their policy of aggression toward Kampuchea and stubbornly refuse to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions, the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK will continue to wage the armed struggle to fight more vigorously against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from Kampuchea.

This is the right and duty of the Kampuchean nation and people, who have to fight the Vietnamese for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race. Peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world cannot accept the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

If they were to do this, Southeast Asia, as well as the world, would no longer have any order, and there would be no guarantee for the security of small countries or for that of the world. The expansionist aggressors, large and small, would take the opportunity to use this bad precedent in Kampuchea to commit aggression against other small and poor countries in an even more insolent and arrogant manner. That is why over the past more than 4 years they have firmly opposed the Vietnamese enemy's act of aggression in Kampuchea and persistently demanded that the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea as clearly prescribed by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly four sessions.

In the future, they will continue to demand and pressure the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously until they are forced to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. It is a question of principle and their duty to safeguard security and order in the world.

VODK ON SRV EFFORTS TO AVERT WORLD PRESSURE

BK120850 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Aggressive Hanoi Authorities Can Fool No One"]

[Text] A few days ago, Nguyen Co Thach treacherously claimed that the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries now have the desire to hold a dialogue. He also claimed that the ASEAN countries have stopped insisting that Vietnam implement the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

This is another of the aggressive Hanoi authorities' extremely odious, contemptible, and deceitful tricks. Their goal is to lessen the international community's pressure prior to the opening of the UN General Assembly. The world is presently denouncing and condemning the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors from all sides concerning Vietnam's stubbornness to alter its expansionist and aggressive policy toward Kampuchea and its refusal to completely withdraw its aggressive troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

In order to evade the accusation, condemnation, and pressure of the international community, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have launched a misleading ballyhoo by contending that the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries now have the desire to hold negotiations and that ASEAN has given up the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. However, what is the truth? What kind of goodwill does Vietnam have?

According to Vietnam's actual deeds, it is clear to all that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not have the least goodwill to settle the Kampuchean question. The proposal on a regional dialogue or regional conference that Vietnam is peddling is merely a misleading maneuver, a trick to dupe the ASEAN countries into recognizing its puppet running dogs in Phnom Penh and to legalize the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities themselves have repeatedly stressed that Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea only when the sun rises from the west, that it will not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as long as there is a threat from China, that Vietnam and ASEAN should hold a dialogue, leaving the Kampuchean question aside, and so on and so forth.

The situation on the battlefield also clearly points out that Vietnam is not changing its fundamental expansionist and aggressive position vis-a-vis Kampuchea. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy has sent additional troops from Vietnam, and stepped up its war of aggression against Kampuchea, and is daily intensifying the genocidal massacre of the Kampuchean people in all forms.

At the same time, Vietnam has escalated its Vietnamization effort through the emigration of millions of Vietnamese citizens to Kampuchea to grab and swallow land, villages, orchards, and homes of the Kampuchean people. For these reasons, it is clear that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not have any goodwill with which to settle the Kampuchean issue or reestablish peace and harmony in Southeast Asia as claimed by Nguyen Co Thach. They continue to nurture the desire of swallowing Kampuchea by all means and setting up an Indochinese Federation to be used as a springboard for them to expand into and lord over the rest of Southeast Asia.

As for Nguyen Co Thach's remark that the ASEAN countries have abandoned the principle of regarding the UN General Assembly resolutions as a precondition for dialogue with the Vietnam-led group of so-called Indochinese countries, it is merely another odious and contemptible misleading propaganda trick by the aggressive Hanoi authorities. In reality, the ASEAN countries continue to uphold the just and principled stand regarding the Kampuchean question, continuing to demand that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors completely and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive forces from Kampuchea in compliance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

During the 16th foreign ministers conference of the ASEAN countries in Bangkok, the ASEAN countries once again clearly stated their unanimous stand regarding the question of demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressive troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and International Conference on Kampuchea. In his visit to Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh early this month, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon also repeatedly stated that Thailand and other ASEAN countries continue to make efforts to solve the Kampuchean question comprehensively and politically within the framework of the UN General Assembly resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea declaration.

For more than 4 years, the ASEAN countries have adhered to the principled stand of firmly opposing the Le Duan authorities' aggression in Kampuchea and have demanded that they withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. This is because, on the one hand, like other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, the ASEAN countries cannot accept as a fait accompli a country's arbitrary armed aggression against the occupation of another sovereign country. On the other hand, this war of aggression of the Vietnamese authorities in Kampuchea has directly and most seriously threatened their national security and peace and stability in all of Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN countries as well as the international community clearly see that only after Vietnam completely and unconditionally withdraws from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly can lasting peace and stability in the region be guaranteed, can a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality be built in Southeast Asia, and, particularly, can the national security of these countries be ensured.

Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot fool or mislead anybody in broad daylight like that. The world is well aware of the aggressive Hanoi authorities' sly and deceitful nature. As long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw all its aggressive troops from Kampuchea, the world will continue to give the Kampuchean people and the CGDK support and assistance in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and will continue to take joint measures to pressure Vietnam until one day it will be forced to leave Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who are experiencing setbacks and sinking deeply in their aggression in Kampuchea, will certainly fail ignominiously in the diplomatic field.

VODK COMMENTARY ON SRV FOREIGN POLICY STYLE

BK131009 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Nothing To Boast About"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' NHAN DAN recently published an editorial insolently demanding that the ASEAN countries hold a dialogue with them and threatening that if they do not they must be aware of the danger. Everyone can see that this is a threat by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

When visiting Southeast Asia, Nguyen Co Thach has made similar threats. He snarled that Vietnam is prepared to fight [prayut] with ASEAN for 5 or even 20 years, that Vietnam will retaliate by establishing rebel groups in ASEAN countries, that Vietnam has the right to pursue Kampuchean resistance forces into Thai territory, that Vietnam has the right to make incursions into Thai territory for self-defense, and so on. This is the style that Vietnam has used for the past nearly 5 years. The diplomatic policy and approach of the Hanoi authorities consist of lies, tricks, pressure and threats.

If they fail in persuading others, they verbally and militarily threaten them. If they threaten other countries but these countries do not respond, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors use their smiling methods, pretending to be modest. This is Vietnam's diplomatic style -- changing according to the circumstances. Vietnam does not, however, change its basic policy and strategic target, which remain to expand their territory, swallow Kampuchea and include it into Vietnam, exterminate the Kampuchean race, establish an Indochina Federation and a greater Vietnam. This policy is aimed at allowing the Vietnamese to reign over all of Southeast Asia.

During the past more than 4 years, however, the Vietnamese have failed in using these lies, tricks, coaxing acts and threats. In 1979, when they had plenty of strength, the Vietnamese made a lot of noise. They threatened everybody but nobody was afraid of them. Still nobody is afraid of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. At present they are bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield, and cannot extricate themselves from this impasse. In Vietnam, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have more problems due to the difficult conditions of their economy.

The Vietnamese people are very angry with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and are opposing them. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are also now more isolated on the international scene. In these circumstances, nobody is afraid of Vietnam's threats. The Vietnamese enemy are arrogant. They pretend that they are extraordinary and there is nobody to equal to them, but what is their real situation?

Experience on the Kampuchean battlefield in the past nearly 5 years has clearly shown that the Vietnamese enemy's pride is shattered. They are not extraordinary. The Vietnamese enemy's blitzkrieg strategy was completely defeated. Not only can they not swallow Kampuchea, but they are more bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield.

They have been strongly attacked by the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the Kampuchean people. They are clearly in a losing situation. Not only do they know this, but the world also knows. The Vietnamese enemy are making every effort to make a lot of noise and threaten everybody to encourage themselves and alarm others.

Peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, in particular the ASEAN countries, which have maintained a principled stand against the Vietnamese enemy's aggression in Kampuchea over the past more than 4 years, are not afraid of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

These countries do not kneel or accept Vietnam's conditions. They will not hold a dialogue with Vietnam in order to legitimize Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

The international community is not afraid to continue its pressure on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and peace and stability are restored in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, who are well aware of the Vietnamese enemy's deceitful nature and have waged a tough struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors during the past nearly 5 years, will raise high the banner of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea.

KPNLF, MOULINAKA TO OPEN INFORMATION OFFICE

BK131038 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 13 Aug 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 13 (AFP) -- The two non-communist groups in the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government have agreed to set up a joint information office in New York without their Khmer Rouge partner, officials here confirmed today. The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann and a group headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk have also agreed in principle to set up "common" offices in Brussels and Strasbourg, France, seat of the European Parliament, the sources said.

Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth, KPNLF Executive Committee deputy delegate for external affairs, said the New York office would open before the United Nations General Assembly convenes for its 38th session next month.

Mr Gaffar stressed the move toward expanded cooperation among the non-communists did not reflect any split with the Khmer Rouge, whose forces make up the backbone of armed resistance to the 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. "If it indicates anything, it would be a sign of closer relations between the KPNLF and Prince Sihanouk's group," Mr Gaffar said.

KPNLF officials told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the non-communist factions were still involved in ironing out details of staffing the new information outlets and sharing the costs of office equipment, rent and furniture.

The Khmer Rouge were never approached in this connection, KPNLF officials said. They dismissed as "totally wrong" a report from Paris that nominal Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan had withdrawn from negotiations.

Mr Gaffar, for his part, stressed that Son Sann, Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan would represent the tripartite coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) at the new U.N. General Assembly session. He said the three leaders would probably meet "very often" in the coming year to coordinate strategy in the CGDK's tripartite inner cabinet, the alliance's ruling body.

The announced move to open three joint information offices came after Singapore and Malaysia reportedly turned down similar proposals.

ATHIT TO LEAVE FOR U.S., CANADA, EUROPE TOUR

BK130020 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is scheduled to leave today for a visit to the United States, Canada and Europe, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the army chief is expected to discuss, among other things, Thailand's plan to purchase additional arms and American military aid to Thailand. Gen Athit is also expected to ask Washington to expedite the delivery of certain categories of arms, including anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons.

The army chief, who is expected to return to Bangkok towards the middle of next month, will exchange views with leaders of the host countries on general military and political affairs. He is expected to be accompanied by a team of five senior army officers, including Col Wirot Saengsanit, deputy commander of the Artillery Unit.

Departs for U.S.

BK140814 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and eight other army officers, including his son and daughter, left yesterday for a visit to the United States.

Gen Athit, along with his entourage which includes his son Lt Thitiwat and daughter Lt Wenika, left Don Muang on a Japan Airlines flight for Honolulu. Accompanying him are Col Wirot Saengsanit, deputy commander of the Artillery Battalion in Lop Buri Province and other military officers.

The army chief is expected to meet senior U.S. Army officers and visit the Pentagon and several military bases. He is also expected to discuss with U.S. authorities arms deliveries under the foreign military sales programme and other military issues. He is expected to return to Thailand on September 9.

Gen Athit went directly on board the airplane without going through normal airport procedures. A source close to him said that Gen Athit wanted his visit to be a quiet trip and did not want people taking the trouble of going to the airport merely to see him off.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ASEAN-REAGAN MEETING

BK150335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] The five foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are expected to stress the area of economic cooperations with the United States when they hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Jakarta on November 7 a senior Thai official told THE NATION REVIEW last night.

Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin said the two-day meeting of ASEAN senior officials in Indonesia last Thursday and Friday to draft agenda for talks between the ASEAN foreign ministers and the U.S. President, only identified areas of the planned discussions. Economic cooperation with the U.S. including access of ASEAN goods to the U.S. markets and special customs rights for the regional grouping's commodities, was high on agenda, according to Asa.

He said that another area where the two sides would exchange views was security in Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchean problem. "President Reagan's planned visit to ASEAN countries must be taken as a special event to show that the U.S. attaches importance to the region. Therefore, apart from verbal commitment, we would like to know whether he would come up with any other things," Asa said.

He said that the ASEAN foreign ministers and the U.S. President would naturally discuss a plan regarding the maintenance of the seat of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government at the UN General Assembly late this year. "What is obvious is that ASEAN countries must first agree with one another on the support of CGDK in terms of its credentials at the UN and the resolutions (against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea)," he said.

Asa and other Thai senior officials arrived at Don Muang Airport from Indonesia last night. During their arrival, leader of a Khmer faction in the coalition government, Son Sann, phoned him up, apparently to inquire him if the results of the preparatory meeting in Indonesia. However, airport officials turned down the request.

President Reagan will visit Indonesia during November 7-8 in his whirlwind tour of Asian countries which starts in the Philippines. After the Indonesia visit, he would continue his trip to Thailand, Japan and South Korea.

BUNTHENG THONGSAWAT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK120537 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Kuznetsov, accompanied by Protocol Department Deputy Director General Praman Nawabut, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat at Government House at 1000 today. The ambassador congratulated Buntheng on his appointment as deputy prime minister. He said Thailand and the Soviet Union have had continued good relations and he hoped that these good relations will continue to develop. The deputy prime minister thanked the ambassador and emphasized that it is his hope that good Thai-Soviet relations will continue. Both sides also exchanged views on international issues, agreeing that they would together act as an important force for establishment of peace and stability in this region.

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE HELD WITH MALAYSIA

BK140812 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 14 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia have begun a joint naval exercise in the Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea, a senior naval officer said yesterday.

Vice Adm Nipon Sirithon, deputy commander of the Royal Fleet, said the exercise is designed to forge a better cooperation between the countries and enhance their naval defense capabilities. The exercise is expected to last about 10 days. Part of the exercise will also take place in areas around Sattahip deep-sea port.

PHICHAI SUPPORTS DELEGATION'S VISIT TO LAOS

BK130719 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday backed National Democratic Party leader Gen Kriangsak Chamanan's recent visit to Laos and voiced support for the former prime minister's call for the opening of more checkpoints along the Thai-Laotian border.

Mr Phichai said Gen Kriangsak's trip to the communist country would not affect Thailand's foreign policy as the government wishes to have closer relations with all countries, especially neighbours. Gen Kriangsak, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, led a team of MPs on a four-day visit to Laos earlier this week.

Mr Phichai said there should not be any problems if Thailand helped land-locked Laos by allowing more goods across the border. He said the shortage of border checkpoints could cause delays in the passage of goods to Laos. "In my opinion, the opening of more checkpoints along the Thai-Laotian border would benefit the country (Thailand) as it would enable the authorities to control the flow of goods to Laos," Mr Phichai said. Moreover, strategic goods would not be allowed past the checkpoints, he said.

Asked about occasional incidents along the Thai-Laotian border, Mr Phichai said that it was normal for Thailand and Laos, as neighbours, to quarrel once in a while. He said this problem was "not a serious matter" and could be solved at the provincial level.

VOFA VIEWS THACH 'RETALIATION' STATEMENT

BK120500 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Station editorial: "A Message to Hanoi"]

[Text] So accustomed to using force in settling differences with others, Vietnam has once again tried to threaten ASEAN into accepting its imperialistic design in Kampuchea. After accusing ASEAN of being unfair over how the Khmer tragedy should be resolved, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach the other day warned: They must retaliate, retaliating is always the way to deal with unreasonable people.

Let's get this straight now. No one but you in Hanoi has been unfair, so unfair to the Kampuchean people. The proud Khmer citizens have been forced into accepting the Vietnamese rule because they happened to see things differently from you in Hanoi. Isn't it you in Hanoi who are unreasonable? Wasn't it you who almost 5 years ago sent some 200,000 troops to subjugate your neighboring country. Isn't it you who have been refusing to withdraw your occupation troops from somebody else's homeland? Of course, this is despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the international community has been calling on you for the past 4 consecutive years to return the right to self-government to the indigenous Khmer people.

It is very clear that it is you after all who have been unreasonable. Retaliation is the rule of how to deal with unreasonable people, so we heard. However, we have been brought up to be civilized people with the firm conviction that differences can be always worked out rationally in peaceful ways. Of course, no matter how unreasonable you are, we will never retaliate as you have done to others.

While saying you want talks, how could you expect any dialogue to come about as a consequence of your acts of threat and intimidation? Pulling muscles is no way to solve problems. The protracted war in Kampuchea is a case in point, and you know better than anyone else that it is an unwinnable war. The international community has been waiting for you to come to the negotiating table where we can talk rationally. The Kampuchean question can be settled there peacefully and, hopefully, it can get you out of the Kampuchean quagmire before your people have to suffer more. Does this sound unreasonable or unfair?

'POTENTIALITIES' OF PREM'S SOUTH ASIA TRIP SEEN

BK120418 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Results of Trip by Prem Need Full Followup"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has completed his official visit to the three countries of Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh and although one cannot point to concrete achievements, the potentialities in all fields of bilateral relations arising from this visit are enormous. Politically Thailand has never had any problems with these countries although the systems of government are different. The problems of Thailand and the three countries he visited are, from the political point of view, mainly external in origin.

From this point of view, it is natural that Prem's visit to Pakistan is the most important. A first-hand knowledge of Pakistan's problems arising from the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and the guerrilla war being waged against them would have been a great eye opener to Prem. Further Pakistan also has a refugee problem greater than ours and Prem was able to visit a couple of refugee camps there to see the conditions for himself.

Although the three countries that Prem visited have sided with ASEAN in the United Nations and other international forums, Prem's visit would have given the leaders of those countries a more explicit understanding of the situation east of our border. While it is good to know that these countries have sided with Thailand and fellow-members of ASEAN whenever the Kampuchea question arose, it is much better they do so also from an understanding of the actual situation.

While there has always been goodwill and friendship between Thailand and the countries which Prem visited, they have definitely been strengthened and put on a more realistic basis. However, the visit should be also measured in economic terms and that is where, we think, the trip scored high marks. Prem's entourage of 44 persons showed clearly where the accent was because nearly half of them were businessmen.

Numerous possibilities, especially in Nepal, have been opened up not only for export but also for joint ventures. Naturally immediate returns cannot be seen or can they be evaluated. From now on it will be a question of how the openings that have been made, both at the official and private level, are followed up. The official trip of a prime minister and his team naturally cannot come to grips with specifics but can only point to avenues of approach.

"We are quite confident that our businessmen will rise up to the occasion with the necessary help from the ministries concerned. While trade is an important factor -- and up to now trade with these countries have been in our favour -- there must be more emphasis placed, on the official and private level, on joint ventures. Like them, Thailand is also a developing country and it is not possible that we would be able to give them aid as richer countries can. But joint ventures also are a form of aid because they involve both capital and technical expertise. But the real outcome of this three-nation trip will be seen only in the days to come when we can evaluate the exploitation of the avenues that have been opened up.

LIBYA SUPPORTED AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE

OW131821 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13 -- Recent U.S. military provocations against Libya were part of the U.S. imperialists' systematic hostile policy towards that country since its revolutionary victory in September 1969, said Le Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations.

Addressing an emergency meeting of the U.S. Security Council Friday, Le Kim Chung reiterated the Vietnamese people's full support for the Libyan people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. He said he believed that the Libyan people would be able to foil all U.S. aggressive plots.

Reality has proved that the U.S. military strength cannot suppress those peoples who are determined to defend their independence and sovereignty, Le Kim Chung stressed, adding that since that strength failed to suppress the three Indochinese peoples, it would also fail to suppress the heroic Libyan people.

NHAN DAN VIEWS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL WORK

BK131020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 83

[NHAN DAN 11 August editorial: "Effect a More Vigorous Change in Scientific and Technical Work"]

[Text] In the light of the fourth and fifth party congresses' resolutions and directly guided by the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution concerning the policy on science and technology, scientific and technical work has been stepped up and has undergone a new change during the past 2 years.

Thanks particularly to the attention initially paid to scientific and technical work by the leaders of various ministries, sectors, localities and establishments, all party resolutions on science and technology have been extensively studied and disseminated among leading managerial cadres and scientific and technical cadres. In many provinces, these resolutions have even been disseminated to various districts and grassroots units.

In combination with the programs of the central government, many localities have formulated or carried out their own programs for advanced science and technology along with other requirements of local production and life. The movement to develop innovations for technical improvement and production rationalization has expanded ever more vigorously. All activities related to the technical development of various scientific research organs and all major programs of the state have been focused on effectively supporting the fulfillment of various economic and social targets, and have produced remarkable results. Some new scientific and technical findings -- already concluded and applied to production -- have also produced appreciable economic results in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, capital construction, and communications and transportation.

Our scientific and technical management methods have also undergone fine changes and have begun to develop their dynamic character and creativity in scientific and technical activities. The 1981-85 5-year scientific and technical plan has been formulated and is being effectively implemented, while the network of scientific and technical management organs has been further strengthened from central to local levels. The promulgation of many decrees, decisions and directives on scientific and technical management by the Council of Ministers has helped to put a number of scientific and technical activities in order, encouraged the combination of science with production, and quickly put new scientific and technical findings into use.

What we should be happy about is that we have achieved progress to some degree in the use and development of our scientific and technical potential. We have begun to conduct a nationwide survey of the forces of scientific and technical cadres and workers, from which plans can be formulated for training and rationally using them in the immediate future as well as on a long term basis. We have also completed a survey of our existing machinery and equipment, and have begun to share the use of scarce equipment and further improve the management and supply of and ensure materials and equipment for scientific and technical operations.

Realities in the recent past also reveal some shortcomings and weaknesses in our scientific and technical work. First of all, due to numerous factors, especially due to the organizational and managerial systems, many new scientific and technical findings still have not been broadly applied to production and life, despite the fact that these new findings have already been concluded.

Due to a failure to promptly establish the necessary policies and systems to concretize all party resolutions on science and technology, efforts have not yet been made to fully develop the operational capacity and efficiency of our scientific and technical cadres and workers and existing material and technical bases; quickly streamline the organizational structure of various scientific and technical research and management organs; improve the efficiency of the managerial machinery; effectively conduct scientific and technical management; and scrupulously implement various criteria, norms and regulations concerning product quality measurement and control. So far, progress has not yet been made in the dissemination of scientific information -- especially domestic scientific information -- and full attention still has not been paid to this work at the district and grassroots levels, while experiences and progressive models have not yet been reviewed or disseminated in a satisfactory manner.

It is necessary to pay adequate attention to fostering and improving the political background and economic knowledge of our scientific and technical cadres. At present, some of them still do not fully understand many pressing economic and social problems or still do not concentrate efforts on solving these problems. More than ever before, it is necessary for our scientific and technical cadres to possess a profound understanding of the socialist revolutionary line and the lines for socialist economic development and for the period of transition to socialism. Meanwhile, all action and work must be aimed at intensively expanding the production forces, consolidating and strengthening socialist production relations, correctly supporting the struggle to determine who will triumph over whom between the socialist and capitalist paths, resolutely struggling against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and all manifestations of negativism in society, and satisfactorily serving socialist transformation and construction in this initial stage.

By firmly adhering to all specific requirements and tasks and targets for economic and social development in each stage along with exerting efforts to overcome shortcomings and weaknesses, we will certainly be able to effect a more vigorous change in our scientific and technical work, which is being put on the right track and is tending to develop.

FIRST PART OF REPORT ON NHAN DAN CAPITALISM ARTICLE

OW140955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83

[First of two part report on 10 August NHAN DAN article: "Some Pressing Problems in the Struggle Between the Two Paths in Our Country"]

[Text] The article says: The issue of the struggle between the two paths -- the socialist and capitalist paths -- was brought up long ago by our party and reaffirmed again and again in the resolutions of recent party congresses and party Central Committee plenums on the nature, substance and method of waging that struggle.

Why is it that the central level has emphasized this issue at this time? It is because, in actuality, the struggle between the two paths is being waged in a very arduous, complicated and fierce manner. Many cadres and party members, including a number of high- and middle-level cadres, have had biases, made mistakes, and even committed right-wing deviations in that struggle, and thereby causing great harm. We should therefore firmly grasp and correctly apply the party's viewpoint in the struggle between the two paths in the present situation.

The fourth party Central Committee plenum resolution reads: Our party has clearly pointed out that during the transition period the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths will be very arduous, complicated and fierce. Since our country's capitalism is not yet highly developed, why is the struggle between the two paths so arduous, complicated, and fierce?

To clarify this issue we should first of all make an analysis of the major features of the economic, class, and social structure of our country's bourgeoisie. Our country's capitalism is not yet in a developed stage and the bourgeoisie's force is not great. In 1954, when the north was liberated and it embarked upon the socialist transformation of the capitalist trade and industry, there were only a little over 2,000 bourgeois -- after a number of them with large capital had packed up for the south with the French Army -- whose combined capital was just enough for the construction of a medium-size factory. In the south, after April 1975 when the socialist transformation of the capitalist trade and industry was first conducted, about 20,000 bourgeois existed after a number of very wealthy bourgeois had gone overseas during the evacuation -- that is 10 times as many as the number of northern bourgeois recorded in the past.

What really matters, though, is not just the number of southern bourgeois but also their capital, which was much larger than that of the northern bourgeois of the past. The developed trading bourgeoisie, which had broad ramifications in all urban and rural areas, had close import-export relations and banking and monetary business with international capitalism. It had a large quantity of gold and jewels that it used as a means of exchange. The bourgeoisie was the main social structure under the neocolonialist administration. Of the 12,000 southern industrial installations, 11 enterprises had 1,000 or more workers, 30 had from 500 to 1,000 workers, and 350 had from 100 to 500 workers. A number of those enterprises were equipped with modern machinery.

We have already eliminated the comprador bourgeoisie and part of the capitalist industry has been transformed into state-run enterprises. But a number of private capitalist enterprises still exist as a sector of the economy. Although the trading bourgeoisie has been transformed, it is reviving and developing much more than before not only in the south but also in the north. This is not to mention the thousands of smugglers and crooked elements who stole state and collective commodities and earned millions of dong.

The capitalist economy still exists not only in the cities but also in the rural areas. A survey of 80 villages in 46 districts of 13 Nam Bo provinces shows that the rural bourgeois account for 2.43 percent of the rural households and own 7.1 percent of the arable land, 58.3 percent of the large machinery and 53 percent of the sugar mills. Thus, in the present struggle against and confrontation with the working class, laboring people, and socialism, the bourgeoisie still has its economic and class structures. Using money and gold as a means for its illegal activities, it is undermining the state economy. The strength of the bourgeoisie does not reside solely in itself, it also derives from small-scale production, which is daily and hourly fostering capitalism. In our country, small-scale, individual production still prevails, and the power of spontaneous capitalism that the small-scale production generates and fosters is still fairly strong.

The above survey also shows that in the Nam Bo rural areas the upper class middle-income peasants still account for 12 percent of the households and own 23 percent of the arable land. This is not to mention the spontaneous capitalism generated in the form of millions of small traders and proprietors. Spontaneous capitalism is, indeed, a force to be reckoned with. Lenin likened it to millions of tentacles of the bourgeoisie octopus that grasped a number of segments of the working class. The speculation that is worming itself deeply into every facet of our socioeconomic life is generated by spontaneous capitalism and the bourgeoisie.

The strength of the bourgeoisie is also derived from its international relationships. In old Russia, following the overthrow of the bourgeoisie in the October Revolution, Lenin remarked that the bourgeoisie's force was stronger than that of the proletariat because it not only drew its strength from the spontaneous capitalist force but it also received assistance from the international bourgeoisie.

Although the current balance of power in our country between the bourgeois and proletarian forces differs from that of Russia in the 1920's, we cannot give short shrift to the international relations of the Vietnamese bourgeoisie, with the Hoa-extraction bourgeois as a noteworthy sector which has fairly broad and close relations with the overseas Chinese bourgeoisie in Southeast Asian countries as well as with the bourgeoisie in many Western countries. Imperialism and the international bourgeoisie do not remain indifferent to the situation in which the Vietnamese bourgeoisie was transformed and eliminated.

At this time the struggle between the two paths in our country is even more fiercer because the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are frantically opposing and undermining us. Our struggle with the enemy is intertwined with the struggle between the two paths. The Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country in an attempt to weaken our socialist regime so as to hamper our country's socialist construction and to facilitate their annexation of our country. They use forces hostile to socialism as an instrument to counter our people's building of a new life style.

Furthermore, we know that to triumph over the bourgeoisie the ultimate, decisive thing we should do, according to Lenin, is to successfully achieve a high level of labor productivity, which is depending on large-scale industry and production. A number of large production installations already exist in our country, but small-scale production still prevails. Therefore, to triumph over the bourgeoisie and achieve victory for socialism we must move from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, build up a large-scale industry, and rationally organize social production. This is the key task, an extremely difficult and complicated task, during the entire transition period. The struggle for the implementation of that task, of course, is arduous and fierce.

What is presented above concerns the socioeconomic structures and objective material conditions that have rendered the struggle between the two paths in our country very arduous, complicated, and fierce.

The substance of the struggle between the two paths in our country during the entire transition period should be laid out in a comprehensive plan involving all fields of social, economic, political, ideological, and cultural life, with the most decisive one being the economic field. Of course, in each specific historical period each of these fields assumes a specific role. We should firmly grasp the substance of the fields we are dealing with now and organize the struggle well.

Regarding production relationships, that struggle is being waged in all of their three aspects: ownership of the means of production, management of products, and distribution of products.

We must radically eliminate, at an early date, the capitalist trade and continue the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry, turning it into a state-run industry. At present, our party advocates retaining part of the private capitalist economy and trade -- of course, that part does not include important installations of the national economy -- and using it in the interests of socialism. However, we should pay attention to the fact that utilization does not imply exemption from transformation.

The bourgeoisie has sought, and is seeking, ways to oppose the socialist transformation of the nonsocialist economic sectors by opposing inventory control, dispersing property, sabotaging the means of production, and reviving the trading bourgeoisie.

In the field of management, a struggle is being waged over whether to adopt socialist management or capitalist management.

In the field of distribution, a struggle is being waged between the principles of labor-based distribution and capitalist-style distribution. The struggle is reflected in the countering of theft, speculation, crooked dealings, illegal earnings, and the redistribution of national income at the expense of the laboring people's interests.

We should continue to carry out the socialist transformation in agriculture using as a basis reviews and dissemination of good experiences, and strive to basically complete, by 1985, agricultural cooperativization in Nam Bo with the production collective as a popular form.

Here, too, the struggle between the two paths is not easy, because overcoming the spontaneity of capitalism among small producers is a very long and arduous undertaking. As Lenin once said: Because the transformation of the small peasant, a thorough transformation of his psychology and habits, is a generations-long undertaking.

In the present struggle between the two paths we must attach very great importance to perfecting and enhancing the quality of the state-run economy and consolidating and perfecting the production relationships in agriculture and handicrafts. Here, the bourgeoisie and spontaneous capitalist forces are seeking by all possible tricks to erode the socialist production relationships in the systems of ownership, management, and distribution. In some aspects they have a direct impact; in others, they exert indirect influence through deviant, degenerate cadres and personnel or those who have weak management skills at collective and state-run economic installations and state agencies.

In the small industry and handicraft sectors there exist a number of phantom cooperatives. This reminds us to constantly remember Lenin's statement: The vehicle does not move in the direction set by the driver, although obviously there is a driver at the wheel who, apparently, is in control of the vehicle. The vehicle does not move in the direction set for it but instead follows the direction in which it is pushed by another force, an illegal force, a secret force, a force of unknown origin -- along the direction set by speculators or private capitalists or by both.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS CASH MANAGEMENT

BK131146 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 83

[NHAN DAN 9 August editorial: "Discipline in Cash Management"]

[Text] Money represents the combined final results of social activity. A firm balance between money and goods will serve as a material base in maintaining various healthy relations in the national economy.

An effective use of capital to serve real laborers' interests is a dynamic management technique for the state apparatus and an important economic factor for us in promptly achieving success.

In reorganizing circulation and distribution, the state first must control the source of goods and money, participate in market activities, actively adjust the imbalances in the national economy and promptly eliminate negative phenomena. Since the promulgation of the Council of Minister's decision No 172 on money and credit, our system of payments, management, and monetary circulation has been improved. Under the condition of a limited supply of materials, fuel, and energy, which might be further cut down to a lower rate than the previous year, many sectors and localities have, through their own means, exploited and promoted their potential labor, raw materials, and capital for production. As a result, the total output of the social product has increased; circulation have been strengthened; and money overdrafts have decreased.

Many economic and administrative management units have satisfactorily implemented discipline in cash management by maintaining a rational amount of cash at their units and transferring money collected from their sale correctly and promptly. The practice of carrying cash beyond the limited amount prescribed by law from one locality to another to compete in trade and force prices to rise has decreased. The new regulation on collection of industrial and business taxes has been implemented effectively throughout the country. The people's movement to save money in state banks has been expanded. The amount of cash in state banks has increased, thereby ushering in a new positive tendency. The country's total levied cash in the first half of the year was 184 percent of the amount during the corresponding period last year. Many localities which used to ask the central government for capital are now able to solve their cash problems by integrating all sources of money, including the people's idle money, to develop production.

The aforementioned positive changes, however, are only in their initial stages and have not been stabilized. The phenomena of violating regulations on cash management are still prevalent in a number of sectors and establishments. About 25-30 percent of production establishments which have their accounts with state banks still demand cash for the sale of goods or production materials to other units or even to units in the same sector. They contend that the purchase of goods cannot be made or economic contracts settled without cash and fees. The bad practice of cutting short the initial procedure in business transactions is also prevalent. A number of business, commercial, and export corporations in precincts and districts have sought to avoid state bank control by dumping millions of dong in cash to purchase goods. This practice, while benefitting their respective establishments, has created confusion in the purchase of goods, thus causing a continued rise in market prices, including local market prices. This will also encourage the practice of using cash in business beyond the prescribed limit, in wasteful feasting, and in other entertainment activities.

According to the state bank's estimate, if we can reduce the expenses used for various festivals in localities and grass roots establishments by 25 percent, we can then save from 1.8-2 billion dong annually. In some places, this reduction is enough to pay for a month's salaries to cadres, workers, and civil servants in their localities. A number of joint production establishments have held and sold their products to obtain money to set up their own cash for arbitrary spending, thus causing a sudden flow of a large amount of cash in the market, which can affect the market's stability.

Stabilizing money circulation and striving to firmly maintain its value is an urgent economic task for the entire party and people. To fulfill this task, state banks must satisfactorily carry out work concerning credits and payments. They must treat credit as a foremost task and money management as a pressing responsibility. Cash management and control must be strengthened in the banking system both at the central and local levels.

Reduction and suspension of unnecessary expenditures must be resolutely decided in order to integrate capital for production in accordance with the principle of obtaining an optimal economic result.

Banks must expand the system of payments without using cash. At the same time, they must maintain sufficient cash to promptly serve production and business. They must provide favorable conditions for clients to deposit and withdraw money without inconveniencing them. On the other hand, they must satisfactorily exercise their authority in controlling the use of cash by various production establishments and in paying wages and bonuses. They must take appropriate measures to punish those establishments violating regulations on money management by subtracting their cash or debiting their accounts at the local banks.

Each locality, for the sake of the national interest, must actively supervise production and business establishments without waiting for a request or asking for subsidization. However, this must be carried out within the framework of the state regulations, including regulations on cash management. They must contribute to rapidly increasing social product output, eliminating individual traders who dump cash on the market to compete with state-run trade, to lend money for usurious interest, and to dump goods or speculate. They must strictly implement the regulations on industrial and business taxes, open accounts with state banks, and correctly and promptly transfer their money to these banks.

The state must control the source of goods and money in order to take the lead in distribution and circulation. This is a principled matter in the economic management task. All of us are dutybound to implement scrupulously the credit and monetary system and must regard it as maintaining discipline in the circulation of currency. We must strive to achieve success in the class struggle between the two parths -- socialism and capitalism -- throughout the country.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

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[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, recently visited the Hanoi new economic zone in the central highlands province of Lam Dong. The president called on a number of families in the second Dong Anh cooperative, the state farm No. 4, the agricultural and transport tractor brigade and the Hoa Hong (rose) nursery. Addressing 200 representatives of the new settlers and the local population, President Truong Chinh warmly commended the party organisation and the entire members of the new economic zone on their achievements over the past seven years. He pointed to the fact that Lam Dong and the other parts of the highlands have great economic potentials, but that they are still short of manpower.

To settle this contradiction, he continued, the party has decided to redistribute the labour force on a national scale, shifting a considerable work force from densely-population areas to the central highlands provinces with a view to turning to account the highlands' latent resources and improving the living conditions of the minority nationals. President Truong Chinh spoke of the need to build an economic structure based on a combination of agriculture, forestry and (?industry) with emphasis on the development of industrial plants and cattle husbandry. After reminding the local cadres and population to bring into play the national tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance and to strengthen political security and social order, he extended his warm regards to all disabled combatants and the families of fallen combatants, and the other families in the locality which have done meritorious services to the revolution.

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